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CARTAGENA MEETING CLOSES; COMMUNIQUE ISSUED

Text of Communique

PY150148 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 0021 GMT 15 Sep 84

[Excerpts] Mar del Plata, 14 Sep (NA) -- The 11 countries of the Consensus of Cartagena today stated that "a direct political dialogue" with the industrialized countries "is necessary," and that it "should be held during the first half of 1985."

In a joint declaration entitled the Mar del Plata Communique, which was read by Argentine Foreign Minister Dante Caputo at the closing of the 2-day meeting here, the 11 countries ratified the validity of the Consensus of Cartagena and expressed "concern over the loss of the sense of urgency among the industrialized countries" to solve the foreign debt problem. The text of the declaration reads as follows:

"The foreign and economy ministers of the signatory countries of the Consensus of Cartagena met in Mar del Plata on 13 and 14 September 1984.

"1. They agreed that although a severe destabilization of the international financial system has been prevented so far, the profound foreign debt crisis prevails. They expressed concern over the loss of the sense of urgency among the industrialized countries regarding the Consensus of Cartagena resolution.

"In view of these events, which must be looked at from a broad political standpoint, they ratified the implementation of the Consensus of Cartegena, reiterated their solidarity concerning the Latin American foreign debt problem, and reaffirmed their determination to continue the consultations as often as may be necessary, within the framework of the consultation and followup mechanisms."

"2. They noted that the rise in interest rates that occurred soon after the conclusion of the Cartagena meeting, aggravated the negative consequences of their already excessively high level. Although there have been no further increases since June, the stabilization of those interest rates at the present level, the highest in history, hinders the implementation of economic projects and aggravates foreign and domestic problems, making impossible the adequate management of the region's development policies. This points up the urgent need for the international community, the governments of the industrialized countries especially, to take action in order to bring the real interest rates down to reasonable levels.

"3. They stated that the economic recovery is still centered in some developed countries and that restrictive measures are still being imposed in trade and financial sectors, adversely affecting the development prospects of most countries in the international community."

"4. They observed with interest that during a recent negotiation over the restructuring of a debt, some of the principles on matters of terms, costs, and conditions announced by the Consensus of Cartagena were promoted. However, they asserted that it is very important to continue the search for permanent solutions by discussing the broader aspects of the foreign debt problem to fully satisfy the objectives established by the Consensus of Cartagena and to comply with the sacrifices being made by the debtor countries.

"5. They asserted that, except for special decisions, protectionist tendencies and other restrictive measures have intensified. This is increasing the adverse effects that these actions exert over foreign currency income from exports, the ability to import, the possibility for servicing the foreign debt, and the prospects of the development programs of the countries of the area. They also noted that the short-term commerical credits have not been resumed at the adequate levels.

"6. They reiterated their concern over the fact that the adjustment efforts made by one side have not matched those made by the other. This is not compatible with the fact that both debtors and creditors share the responsibility in the search for solutions to the debt problem.

"7. They reaffirmed the validity of dialogue as a factor for understanding. On the specific issue of indebtedness, they asserted that a direct political dialogue is necessary to fully understand the problem so the parties involved can reach an agreement. Therefore, the use of dialogue to prevent more serious situations with harmful effects for the entire international community cannot be postponed.

"8. Taking into account the prevailing serious situation that has been described, and considering Paragraph 23 of the Consensus of Cartagena, they considered it imperative to invite the governments of the industrialized nations to a direct political dialogue, which should be held during the first half of 1985, following the necessary consultations made in due course with the governments of those countries.

"9. They reported the agreement achieved by their countries regarding the forthcoming meetings scheduled at regional and world levels. The initiatives agreed upon, as an expression of the Consensus of Cartagena, will be submitted in all appropriate forums.

"10. The next meeting of the consultation and followup mechanism will be held in the Dominican Republic during the first quarter of 1985, or whenever some special event demands."

Proposals Adopted for IMF

PY152112 Buenos Aires DYN in Spanish 1552 GMT 15 Sep 84

[Text] Mar del Plata, 15 Sep (DYN) -- The member countries of the Consensus of Cartagena have signed a classified technical document that contains the common proposals that the Latin American debtor countries will discuss at the IMF and World Bank meetings that are scheduled to be held in Washington this week. This was revealed by a high-level source of a foreign delegation who said that the agreement is based on specific instrumental measures such as a request for expanding the IMF's special drawing rights.

The document also calls for larger allotments for "soft" loans and the creation of a financial compensation mechanism that will be triggered whenever the servicing of interests surpasses a given percentage of exports by a debtor country.

These decisions have been endorsed by the delegations of the 11 Latin American countries that met in Mar del Plata this week as a followup to the meeting held in Cartagena, Colombia, last June.

Ministers Satisifed With Meeting

PY151910 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1307 GMT 15 Sep 84

[Text] Mar de Plata, 15 Sep (TELAM) -- Practically all the foreign ministers and economy ministers of the 11 countries of the Consensus of Cartagena have expressed satisfaction with the results of the deliberations that ended last night.

Venezuelan Economy Minister Manuel Perez Guerrero told TELAM that the Consensus of Cartagena is still valid, is being implemented, and that it has served to demonstrate the solidarity of the Latin American countries in the face of the common problem of the foreign debt. He emphasized that Latin American solidarity has been reaffirmed and consolidated, adding that the terms of the document approved are severe because the Latin American crisis is severe. So that the agreements between the indebted countries and the international banking system can be permanent, they must be better understood by the international banking system and the creditor countries. Thus in the Mar del Plata Communique, we call for a political dialogue with the creditors of our countries and the Third World.

Chilean Foreign Minister Jaime del Valle assessed the results of the Mar del Plata meeting as positive, adding that it represented a step forward in relation to Cartagena. He said that the meeting was magnificently directed by Argentine Foreign Minister Dante Caputo, and that now the road toward an effective solution is open.

Chilean Economy Minister Modesto Collado asserted that the meeting was positive in noting that there is a need for dialogue between creditors and debtors. The conclusions are in line with those of Cartagena I, because international interest rates continue to be high and the price of raw materials we export continues to be low. And as long as these two essential factors are not changed, the debtor countries will continue to be treated with injustice and their positions will remain difficult.

Augusto Ramirez Ocampo, foreign minister of Colombia, expressed his great satisfaction over the conclusions of this ministerial summit. He affirmed that the Mar del Plata Communique has again recognized that the foreign debt cannot be considered as a simple economic or financial problem, because it has strong political connotations.

Francisco Suarez Davila, secretary of economic affairs of Mexico, replied to journalists' questions by saying that the meeting was characterized by a sense of solidarity, constructiveness, and continental unity. President Alfonsin's speech set the key for the deliberations, and I believe that we are setting a broader frame of reference to pave the way for global negotiations, he said. He added that Mexico is willing to join efforts with the other countries of Latin America, because it agrees with the conclusions reached.

In an interview with TELAM, Foreign Minister of Ecuador Edgard Teran said that he was very satisfied with the Mar del Plata meeting, because the spirit of harmony and unanimity has been maintained and no serious differences exist. He said that Ecuador had a severe economic recession last year, because the past government limited itself to adopting measures restricting imports. He stated: I believe that the foreign debt must be renegotiated.

Bolivian Foreign Minister Gustavo Fernandez Saavedra said that there is a need for holding a dialogue with the creditors as soon as possible, considering that the democratic countries could be destabilized unless appropriate mechanisms can be set up so that Latin America can deal with its foreign debt. He emphasized that the sooner a dialogue between debtor governments and creditor governments can be held, the better it will be for the interests of both sides and for the stability of our nations.

Opening Speech Praised

PY140347 Buenos Aires Argentina Televisora Color Network in Spanish 0000 GMT 14 Sep 84

[Report from Mar del Plata by Alberto Muney]

[Excerpts] [Muney] Mr Bernardo Sepulveda, foreign minister of Mexico, could you give us your opinion on President Alfonsin's speech opening the Cartagena Consensus meeting?

[Sepulveda] As we expected, it was a splendid speech. We are very pleased with the very precise, very brave, and clear manner in which President Alfonsin viewed this issue, in which he pointed out the need to guarantee Latin America solidarity and the need to find joint solutions to a problem that deeply affects all of us.

[Muney] Apart from the fact that this meeting represents a consultation mechanism, do you think that a political decision could be reached at the end of it?

[Sepulveda] As happened with the Cartagena Consensus, when we foreign ministers met in June, a joint Latin American action is being organized to make sure that the debtor countries will also adopt a similar decision, that is, that the international financial organizations, the international private banking sector, and the governments of the industrialized countries will share the responsibility of solving the foreign debt problem.

[Muney] Taking into account that Brazil is the Latin American country with the largest foreign debt, we must also obviously hear the opinion of its foreign minister. Mr Ramiro Saraiva Guerreiro, we would like to hear your opinion of President Alfonsin's speech.

[Saraiva] It was a notable speech. It was very realistic, precise, and clear. The president has voiced his opinion and analyzed all the aspects of the foreign debt problem and of its relationship with the economic development and the sociopolitical evolution of the region. He also referred to the strategic importance of the foreign debt in the medium- and long-term very clearly and in the appropriate manner, in a very intelligent way in order to clear up any misunderstandings that have taken place either deliberately or due to ignorance. In this regard, I think that President Alfonsin's speech contains the the essence of the Cartagena Consensus countries' stance.

ECONOMY MINISTER DISCUSSES DEBT DIFFICULTIES

PY141741 Buenos Aires BUENOS AIRES HERALD in English 14 Sep 84 p 1

[Text] (NA-DYN) -- The Argentine Government has officially told foreign creditors that "it does not have the funds" to repay the 750 million dollars falling due tomorrow, Economy Minister Bernardo Grinspun said yesterday.

Grinspun told reporters that "Argentina has already told creditors that we don't have funds to repay the loan," which is part of a 1.1-billion-dollar bridging credit taken out by Argentina in 1982. He added that he would "personally" meet with bankers in Washington next week to get their response to the government's announcement. The loan is expected to be rolled over on a daily basis until Grinspun and bankers come to a repayment agreement.

The President's planning secretary, Juan Sourrouille, yesterday said a technical agreement with the International Monetary Fund (IMF) had been "cirtually reached" on a stand-by credit to Argentina and added that its signing would probably take place next week. A reliable source last night reported that the agreement would take effect October 1 of this year and be valid through September 30, 1985. But Sourrouille, in Mar del Plata to attend the meeting of representatives of Latin American countries which signed the Cartagena agreement, would not confirm reports that the stand-by credit would be for one billion dollars.

Meanwhile, Grinspun, also at the Cartagena group meeting, said the government will decide this weekend on "what types of credit to request" from the IMF. He added the "first stage of the foreign debt regenotiation with the IMF, the Paris Club, and creditor banks will probably be completed in three or four weeks."

The minister said that Argentina will this year renegotiate some 20 billion dollars of its total foreign debt, while almost half of the renegotiated amount will be made up of public sector debts.

Referring to the meeting of the Cartagena group, Grinspun said the countries are trying "to change the way relations are held between debtor and creditor countries on the problem of the debt's impact in the financing of international trade and development."

"A very open dialogue with the governments of the creditor countries is needed," Grinspun added. "We have to create that dialogue so as to avoid confrontations."

CONGRESSMEN RECEIVE UK MP, DISCUSS FALKLANDS

PY151838 Buenos Aires DYN in Spanish 1612 GMT 15 Sep 84

[Text] Buenos Aires, 15 Sep (DYN) -- Argentine legislators have analyzed the Malvinas issue with Donald Anderson, president of the Foreign Relations Committee of the British House of Commons. The meeting, which was requested by Anderson, started shortly after 1230 "in the Gray Room of the Senate. Anderson arrived from Chile yesterday for a 24-hour visit to Argentina.

Justicialist Senator Julio Amoedo; Radical Senators Antonio Berhongaray, Adolfo Gass, and Juan Trilla; Radical Deputies Marcelo Stubrin and Guillermo Tello Rosas; and Peronist Deputy Diego Guelar participated in the meeting. The first part of the meeting was held in the Gray Room of the Senate but the participants later moved to the Senate restaurant, where they had lunch and exchanged views on the solution to the Anglo-Argentine conflict over the sovereignty of the Malvinas Islands.

The visitor, who in addition to being a member of the South Atlantic Council, is the foreign affairs minister of the so-called "shadow cabinet" of the Labor Party, told the press that his visit was "personal" and not official. Anderson requested the meeting with Amoedo, who decided to host a luncheon at the Senate restaurant.

In statements to DYN, Amoedo said that he was "not aware" of the purpose of the British MP's visit, but he said that "obviously it has to do with the Anglo-Argentine conflict." Amoedo recalled his previous meeting with Anderson on the occasion of a visit that Argentine legislators paid to Geneva.

Amoedo concluded by stating that such meetings can provide "some" positive [word indistinct] and pointed out that "the House of Commons has ratified" a charge he made 6 months ago that the sinking of the cruiser General Belgrano was a war crime.

[Buenos Aires DYN in Spanish at 1802 GMT on 15 September quotes Donald Anderson as stating at Congress today that the British Government "does not give priority to finding a solution to the Malvinas conflict," and he reiterated that "any decision that is adopted in this regard by whatever party in power must be in consultation with the kelpers."

DECREE ENACTED TO HASTEN RIGHTS ABUSE LAWSUITS

PY141824 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1256 GMT 14 Sep 84

[Excerpt] Buenos Aires, 14 Sep (NA) -- The president of the Republic has enacted a decree authorizing the Supreme Council of the Armed Forces "to resort to military trial judges" to hasten the proceedings of the lawsuits for abuses in the antisubversive repression and, according to information leaks, the Supreme Council reportedly intends to appoint one such assistant in every province.

The appropriate decree, which bears No 2,816-84, was published today in the OFFICIAL GAZETTE. It is aimed at overcoming one of the difficulties posed by the fact that the judges of the Supreme Council cannot act as such because of the large number of pending lawsuits.

BILL AUTHORIZES INVESTIGATIVE COMMISSIONS

PY141737 Buenos Aires BUENOS AIRES HERALD in English 14 Sep 84 p 1

[Excerpt] (NA-DYN) — The Senate last night unanimously approved a bill specifying the constitutional rights of parliamentary investigative commissions, in the midst of a conflict between a judge and the lower house commission probing alleged irregularities into the government take-over of the Italo Power Company and the raid last week at the law office of former Economic Planning Secretary Guillermo Klein.

The bill authorizes commissions to "use all coercive measures needed to fulfill their goal" but only within "reasonable" guidelines. Raids and confiscations are to be carried out according to the 19th title of the second volume of the federal Criminal Code.

SENATE REPUDIATES CHILEANS REGIME'S 'VIOLENCE'

PY141655 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1340 GMT 14 Sep 84

[Excerpt] Buenos Aires, 14 Sept (NA) -- The Argentine Senate has expressed its "most categorical rejection of the acts of violence unleased by the Chilean regime" and reaffirmed "on behalf of the Argentines, the historical embrace and the brotherly solidarity with the Chilean people who struggle and are violently repressed because of their laudable struggle for the freedom of their country."

The brief declaration, supported by both the entire Radical and Justicialist Blocs, was approved last night by the Senate as a consequence of the events that took place in Chile at the beginning of this month.

U.S. SHIPS REPORTEDLY REFUELED OFFSHORE BY NAVY

PY151559 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1300 GMT 15 Sep 84

[Excerpt] Buenos Aires, 15 Sep (NA) -- According to a media report in Buenos Aires today, the U.S. ships that participated in the "Unitas XXV" excercises along with Chilean ships have reportedly been refueled by Argentine naval ships at a point in the Atlantic Ocean, 100 km off Puerto Madryn. This report was made during the "Political Column" program aired by Radio Continental, saying that because of the inability of the U.S. ships to take on supplies in Puerto Madryn because of the local residents' opposition, they were refueled by Argentine Navy ships at a point 100 km off Puerto Madryn.

COMMENTARY VIEWS RECENT EVENTS IN U.S. RELATIONS

PY120257 Buenos Aires Domestic Service in Spanish 2300 GMT 12 Sep 84

[Commentary by Luis Domenian]

[Text] In recent months the primary Argentine foreign policy issue has been the imminent agreement over the southern dispute with Chile. However, relations with the United States have suddenly come to the fore in the wake of the visit by the controversial Henry Kissinger and the docking of the U.S. ships participating in the "Unitas" maneuvers in Puerto Madryn. Why have these representatives of the foreign affairs and military sectors of the U.S. Government come to our country? Is their presence necessary? Were they invited?

In the first place, we should recall that Argentina, and especially democratic Argentina, has traditionally offered hospitality to those arriving on its shores and at its airports. In this regard, there is no reason to make an exception with Kissinger and the U.S. fleet participating in the "Unitas" maneuvers in the South Atlantic. Obviously, it could be argued that their presence is far too significant. Yes, it is. In this regard, it is good to clarify several points. Neither the government nor the Argentine Navy invited the U.S. fleet to dock at Puerto Madryn. Even more, neither the Argenine Navy, and much less the government, which has jurisdiction over the Navy, is participating or has any intention of participating in the joint maneuvers, plainly because the Argentine Government and people are determined to struggle to halt the arms race in the world, as the president of the nation has put it in a document that he and six other Third World leaders have signed.

As for Kissinger, it is known that his performance in the U.S. Administration 10 years ago is not a pleasant recollection in the eyes of Latin Americans. However, no one can deny that he is one of the persons with strongest influence on the Reagan administration. At this point, it is good to consider another topic in this analysis: the foreign debt issue. Argentina is heavily indebted to the main world banks, most of them headquartered in the United States. Argentina has thus to engage in a permanent dialogue with everyone, particularly with those having influence on U.S. foreign policy decisionmaking, in order to make them understand that Argentina will be able to maintain its democracy only if its debt can be refinanced without hindering the reactivation of the economy and the growth of real salaries. Therefore, let us not tear our clothes. To talk with Kissinger and to receive the U.S. fleet for logistical reasons does not mean that we have abandoned our nonaligned position, that we have lost our devotion to Latin America, that we will accept any demand on the foreign debt or, much less, that we have relinquished our sovereignty.

INTERIOR MINISTER ALVAREZ DENIES CURFEW PLANNED

PY150122 La Paz Cadena Panamericana in Spanish 0000 GMT 15 Sep 84

[Excerpts] Interior Minister Federico Alvarez Plata has denied the rumors spread this afternoon that the government plans to enforce a curfew throughout the country. He said that the government is surprised by the dissemination of this rumor; which is only aimed at creating disorder. Alvarez Plata indicated that neither his office nor the government has ever considered enforcing such a measure. According to Interior Minister Alvarez Plata, there is tranquillity in the country and the government has never considered enforcing a curfew.

MILITARY PATROLLING STREETS TO KEEP ORDER

PY150342 Paris AFP in Spanish 0310 GMT 15 Sep 84

[Text] La Paz, 14 Sep (AFP) -- Military vehicles tonight were patrolling the streets of the Bolivian capital, reportedly for the protection and security of the institutional order. The patrols were intended to prevent antisocials from disturbing order under the regime of President Siles Zuazo.

A few days ago, state security organs uncovered a conspiracy to kill high-ranking government officials and trade union leaders. According to the Interior Ministry, the plan was drafted by rightist conservative parties.

Despite the noticeably tense atmosphere, Interior Minister Federico Alzarez Plata has affirmed that there is complete tranquillity throughout the country, and he denied rumors that the government tonight would begin imposing a nationwide curfew.

LECHIN REELECTED COB SECRETARY GENERAL

PY150105 La Paz Cadena Panamericana in Spanish 0000 GMT 15 Sep 84

[Text] Veteran Bolivian union leader Juan Lechin Oquendo has been reelected executive secretary general of the Bolivian Labor Federation [COB] at its sixth National Congress. Lechin Oquendo will again lead the COB with new members at a crucial time in Bolivian history.

The pro-Moscow Communists, who in the past had great control over the COB, have been displaced because the government of the Democratic and Popular Unity has made serious mistakes affecting the interest of the workers. Lechin was able to get 278 votes out of a total of 581, according to the information we have received from our correspondents.

UNION LEADERS HOLD BANK MANAGERS IN WAGE DISPUTE

PY141744 La Paz Cadena Panamericana in Spanish 1130 GMT 14 Sep 84

[Text] According to an EFE report datelined La Paz, the union leaders of the Bolivian Mining Bank are holding the members of the bank board of directors hostage in order to exert pressure to obtain a salary increase.

According to another report from FIDES NEWS AGENCY, the union leaders are demanding a 150 percent wage increase.

A communique from the bank union leaders stated that the members of the bank board of directors and bank executives must remain inside the bank until the Finance Ministry finally approves their salary increase. This is the third time in three months that Bolivian union leaders have held their managers hostage.

PDC CONSIDERS WITHDRAWAL FROM UDP GOVERNMENT

PY141615 La Paz Cadena Panamericana in Spanish 1130 GMT 14 Sep 84

[Text] The Christian Democratic Party [PDC] may withdraw from the Democratic and Popular Unity [UDP] government. Authorized PDC spokesman told Panamericana, in an exclusive report, that this decision may become a fact next week, and that the reasons for doing so are the great pressure exerted by the rank and file and the professional sectors of the Santa Cruz de la Sierra and, mainly, the La Paz PDC Departmental Committees.

The La Paz PDC Department Committee met on 11 September and the majority of its members supported the decision to withdraw from the government since most party sectors consider that Oscar Sanjines, Benjamin Miguel, and Jorge Agreda, who are members of the PDC National Committee, are not true party representatives.

According to the spokesmen, genuine PDC leaders are not included in the national cabinet, and this is a cause of discontent among the rank and file. The La Paz Departmental Committee Assembly has also criticized the declarations given by Finance Minister Oscar Bonifaz, another PDC national leader, who said that the UDP government will apply new economic measures to ensure a realistic exchange rate for the U.S. dollar. This measure was rejected by different national sectors.

In addition, the La Paz Christian Democrats do not agree with the intentions of the Bolivian Labor Federation to install a revolutionary process or a pro-Marxist popular government in the country. The La Paz Christian Democrats have also proposed the removal of the PDC National Committee leaders.

Felix Vargas Lucero, and Raul Miranda Mondoy, among others, are the leaders of the La Paz Christian Democrats. The PDC, which became a member of the UDP government on November 1982, could be the cause of a great deal of news next week.

BARRIENTIST PARTY DENOUNCES UDP'S SOVIET SLANT

PY121503 La Paz Cadena Panamericana in Spanish 1130 GMT 12 Sep 84

[Text] The Bolivian Barrientist Party has issued a communique denouncing the Democratic and Popular Unity administration. It criticizes all the parties of the government front, accusing them of turning Bolivia over to Soviet designs. The communique exhorts all the nationalist parties and the people in general to make a joint effort to save the country from the march to the abyss, where those who intend to impose upon us a captive and silenced society, just like in communist and Castro-Communist concentration camps, intend to lead Bolivia.

PHYSICIANS CUT DOWN FIGUEIREDO'S WEEKEND TRAVELS

PY131334 Sao Paulo Radio Bandeirantes in Portuguese 1000 GMT 13 Sep 84

[Excerpt] On doctors' orders, President Joao Figueiredo will not travel to Sao Paulo on 14 September, where he was scheduled to attend the installation ceremony of the [name indistinct] executive board and dedicate the first national alcohol fair.

However, the first part of his trip will be completed today and tomorrow. In the company of Paulo Maluf, President Figueiredo will go to Cuiba and Porto Velho. In the speech the president will make in Cuaiba today, Figueiredo will attack the members of the Liberal Front of the Social Democratic Party dissidents.

President to Rest

PY141635 Sao Paulo Radio Bandeirantes in Portuguese 1555 GMT 14 Sep 84

[Text] President Figueiredo, who spent the night in Porto Velho, is back in Brasilia. The president of the Republic will have to stay at O Torto Farm over the weekend under absolute rest, because he is still experiencing pain in his back.

President Figueiredo returned from Porto Velho very irritated by the boos he had received during the speech he made from the platform where he was standing with the government candidate for the presidential succession.

JARDIM SAYS MILITARY UNITED, RULES OUT COUP

PY141500 Rio de Janeiro O GLOBO in Portuguese 13 Sep 84 p 3

[Text] Sao Paulo -- Aeronautics Minister Brigadier Delio Jardim de Mattos yesterday asserted that he will not make any more political statements such as the one he made in Salvador and, with a grin, he said that Democratic Alliance candidate Tancredo Neves could organize a good government.

Jardim de Mattos said that the Armed Forces are united and that there is no possibility of a coup.

"If there is a coup, it will not be by the Armed Forces," he said. Asked about new orders of the day, he remarked:

"There won't be any others. At present, the military constitutes and abides by the democratic normalcy promised by President Figueiredo, which he has been able to conduct through sacrifice, counterattacks, drawbacks, and victories. You know that the government has committed some errors, but its objective is the democratic normalization, and we will attain it."

Asked about Paulo Maluf's political campaign, Minister Jardim de Mattos argued that he did not know much about politics. He also excused himself from talking about the prospects of Maluf's election, saying that he is the official candidate.

First unidentified reporter: Will the succession be calm?

Jardim: President Figueiredo has stated on many occasions that in a democratic process, the candidate who wins the elections assumes power.

First unidentified reporter: What will happen if Tancredo Neves wins?

Jardim: He will assume office; what else can be done?

Second unidentified reporter: Do you think he will make a good government?

Jardim: I think so.

Following these statements, the minister declined to talk about politics, arguing that it is not an appropriate subject for the military: "I used to talk about politics when I thought we had to. However, the succession is entirely a political event, so it is none of our business. The last time I talked about it, everybody jumped on me," he said, laughing.

THAI FOREIGN MINISTER SITTHI ARRIVES ON VISIT

BK160939 Bangkok Voice of Free Asia in English 1030 GMT 14 Sep 84

[Text] Foreign Minister Air Chief Marshal Sitthi Sawetsila arrived in Brazil on 10 September on the first leg of his visit to Latin America, the United States, and Japan. On his arrival in Brasilia, Air Chief Marshal Sitthi was greeted at the airport by Ambassador Ramiro Saraiva Guerreiro, minister of external relations, and other high-ranking officials, as well as ASEAN ambassadors in Brasilia.

During the meeting of the two foreign ministers, Air Chief Marshal Sitthi expressed gratitude for warm hospitality and excellent arrangement prepared for him. He also expressed satisfaction at the good relationship between Thailand and Brazil. [Words indistinct] and agreed that possibilities for increased contacts should be explored. Moreover, the Brazilian foreign minister also reaffirmed Brazil's support for Thailand's candidature for the UN Security Council's seat.

Air Chief Marshal Sitthi later paid a courtesy call on Mr Joao Baptista de Oliveira Figueiredo, president of the Federative Republic of Brazil. Air Chief Marshal Sitthi also delivered to him a goodwill message from Prime Minister Prem Tinsulanon. In the note, the premier expressed desire to strengthen bilateral relations between the two countries. Regarding Thai-Brazilian economic relations, he hoped that authorities and businessmen of the two countries could exchange more visits so that better understanding could be developed (?as well as) a strengthening bilateral relations.

In the speech delivered by the Brazilian foreign minister at a banquet hosted for Air Chief Marshal Sitthi on the evening of 11 September, emphasis was put on Brazilian-Thai relations, the need for increased cooperation, and Brazil's interest in the role played by ASEAN. On the Kampuchean question, he said that he was satisfied that Brazil had been supporting the UN resolutions on the situation in Kampuchea. He agreed with the call for the withdrawal of the invading troops from Kampuchea under the supervision of a peacekeeping force of the United Nations, the restoration of Kampuchea's independence, and self-determination.

The Thai foreign minister on 12 September signed with his counterpart two agreements on trade and scientific and technical cooperation.

Air Chief Marshal Sitthi yesterday left Brazil for Uruguay on the second leg of his 4-nation tour of Latin America.

Meets With Saraiva Guerreiro

BK130918 Bangkok Domestic Service in English 0000 GMT 13 Sep 84

[Text] Foreign Minister Sitthi Sawetsila today leaves Brazil for Uruguay on the second leg of his 4-nation tour of Latin America.

In Brazil, Air Chief Marshal Sitthi held talks with Brazilian leaders which included the conflicts in Kampuchea and Central America. During a talk with Brazilian Foreign Minister Ramiro Saraiva Guerreiro, Air Chief Marshal Sitthi reportedly expressed his satisfaction over Brazil's support over the United Nations' resolution calling for a withdrawal of occupation troops from Kampuchea and the restoration of the country's independence and neutrality. Other items on the agenda include Latin America's foreign debt problem and a possibility of Thailand using Brazilian expertise and equipment in producing fuel from crops like sugarcane and cassava.

The two ministers yesterday signed an accord on scientific and technical cooperation and on trade. Air Chief Marshal Sitthi's 3-day visit to Brazil was the first by a Thai foreign minister to that country. Other stops include Venezuela and Jamaica.

Signs Cooperation Accords

PY130047 Brasilia Domestic Service in Portuguese 2200 GMT 12 Sep 84

[Text] Foreign Minister Saraiva Guerreiro and his Thai counterpart, Sitthi Sawetsila, signed two agreements today in Brasilia, one for trade cooperation and the other for technical and scientific cooperation.

Through the trade cooperation agreement, Brazil and Thailand intend to reciprocally grant more favorable treatment to apples, as far as customs duties, taxes, and other tariffs are concerned.

The technical and scientific cooperation agreement foresees the exchange of information and technical personnel who will engage in studies, observation, research, and training. It also foresees the joint or coordinated implementation of programs, projects, and other activities.

BRIEFS

NEW AMBASSADORS -- The Brazilian Government has approved the appointment of the following new ambassadors to this country: Bernard Dorin as new French ambassador to replace Robert Richard; Rafael Maximiano Vasquez as new Argentine ambassador; and Olayemi Mudazir Adisa Abiola as new Nigerian ambassador. [Summary] [Rio de Janeiro O GLOBO in Portuguese 28 Aug 84 p 6 PY]

DEL VALLE MEETS WITH ARGENTINE FOREIGN MINISTER

PY140338 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 2300 GMT 13 Sep 84

[Report from Mar del Plata by special correspondent Ricardo Urzua]

[Excerpts] Chilean Foreign Minister Jaime del Valle has granted great importance to the consultation [consulta] that the Argentine Government will subject the mediation process to, since this process could fail if the result of the consultation is negative. Argentine Foreign Minister Dante Caputo, for his part, voiced his full confidence that the consultation will be approved.

The two government officials made these statements at the end of a 2-and 1/2-hour meeting at the Casino Hotel, on one of the beaches of Mar del Plata City 400 km south of Buenos Aires. Caputo and Del Valle agreed that it was a good and positive meeting and admitted that the mediation process is reaching its final stage. However, the two ministers refused to reveal the subjects they discussed during the lengthy meeting.

In referring to the possibility of the two foreign ministers meeting with the pope, Jaime del Valle said that it all depends on the Holy See.

Caputo said that he is sure the Argentine people will approve the consultation.

Minister Del Valle also met with his Colombian counterpart, with whom he discussed the problem of the Chileans living in exile. However, he refused to give any details.

Returns From Argentina

PY151832 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 1730 GMT 15 Sep 84

[Excerpt] Foreign Minister Jaime Del Valle has returned to our country. Del Valle arrived from Argentina shortly after 1300.

BISHOPS NOT TO HOLD TE DEUM ON INDEPENDENCE DAY

PY151642 Paris AFP in Spanish 2339 GMT 14 Sep 84

[Text] Santiago, 14 Sep (AFP) -- The Chilean bishops today rejected the military government's attempt to invade their jurisdiction following the squabble over the fact that the Catholic Church suspended various official ceremonies to commemorate Chile's national day. In a strong note the episcopate submitted, the ecclesiastical authorities stressed that the deep crisis the country is experiencing cannot be disguised with their squabble.

The bishops of Concepcion, Copiapo, Talca, and Punta Arenas have decided not to hold the traditional thanksgiving Te Deum on 18 September in reaction to the political violence and repression that resulted in 19 dead, scores wounded, and hundreds arrested since late August. In a statement on 13 September, President Pinochet said that it is up to the political authorities, among whom the ecclesiastical hierarchy is not included, to determine on behalf of the nation the form of religiously expressing thanks to God.

The episcopal communique, notable for the severity of its terms, said that the government's attempt to invade the jurisdiction of the church is to be deplored. The bishops said that Chileans must be asked not to allow themselves to be distracted by this episode in the middle of the crisis that caused political violence and days of national protest. They added that they call on all Catholics to sincerely pray for the fatherland so that justice, truth, freedom, and love, which are the foundation of peace, reign.

The thanksgiving Te Deums have been held in all Chilean cities every 19 September since 1877, and they are attended by the country's highest authorities. In Santiago, Archbishop Juan Francisco Fresno decided not to break the tradition and will hold a Te Deum that will be attended by President Pinochet at the metropolitan cathedral.

AIR FORCE CHIEF ON CHURCH-GOVERNMENT RELATIONS

PY151732 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0304 GMT 15 Sep 84

[Text] Santiago, 14 Sep (EFE) -- Referring to the relations between the Church and the government, Air Force Commander and government military junta member Fernando Matthei said today that "the situation is as cold as it can be." The government has issued a communique "strongly rejecting" the episcopate's response to the declaration made by the government on 13 September regarding the suspension of Te Deum ceremonies on Chile's independence day.

The junta member said that "when the Church does not invite the authorities to religious ceremonies," relations become cold. General Matthei spoke about this with a group of journalists at the end of a ceremony he presided over at the Bosque military base. Matthei said that the bishops had allowed labor leader Rodolfo Sequel to use the house for religious exercise at Punta de Tralca, 150 km from Santiago, to prepare for the days of protest.

The National Direction of Social Communications (Dinacos) today issued another communique "flatly rejecting" the declaration made public today by the Social Communication Center of the Episcopate (Cencosep). Cencosep said that the authorities of the Church can decide whether to hold a Te Deum on independnce day, thus refuting a government communique issued on 13 September. Dinacos stated today that the government "deplores that the episcopate should attribute to it purposes of an unmentionable nature."

Laments Violence

PY150318 Buenos Aires Argentine Televisora Color Network in Spanish 0000 GMT 15 Sep 84

[Report from Santiago by an unidentified reporter on a press conference granted by Chilean Air Force Commander Brigadier General Fernando Matthei -- recorded]

[Text] [Matthei] I believe that the riots are a complex phenomenon that has to be analyzed. We have to find the real origin of the riots, and I think the government will have to implement a stronger policy.

[Reporter] But, General, it is constantly being said that the government must act severely in view of these constant abuses. Santiago has experienced a night of unrest, a night of violence. How much longer is the government going to allow this to continue?

[Matthei] I want to point out something: It is not only up to the government, what about all those people, even the arrested people? Why don't we find out where they are now? They are all free. The government wants to abide by the laws provided by the Constitution, and this creates problems. We make a call to all Chilean citizens, starting with those who have a responsibility, with those who have authority, and, therefore, greater responsibility. This call is made to every Chilean citizen who is also responsible for the situation we are experiencing. It is a call for a change of attitude which stems from the heart and which must result in concrete actions that will allow us to notice, not only through statements but through concrete changes experienced in the work that is being carried out in the country, that we are heading for a new situation.

STUDENTS, POLICE CLASH IN SEVERAL CITIES

PY150248 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0139 GMT 15 Sep 84

[Text] Santiago, 15 Sep (EFE) -- On the eve of the celebration of the nation's independence, several demonstrations were carried out in Chilean universities that resulted in confrontations during which several students and Carabineros were injured and 28 people were arrested.

At the University of Antoagasta, 1,500 km north of Santiago, a confrontation took place between the police and students, and several students and Carabineros were injured in the ensuing fights and stone throwing. In addition, some police vehicles were damaged. The students had ordered a stoppage to protest the events that took place during the protest at the University of Atacama, Copiapo, where a student and the regional chief of the National Intelligence Center (CNI) were killed.

At the University of Chile in Santiago, 19 students were expelled and 80 punished with lesser sentences for promoting disorder on campus. Most of them have been accused of taking over the library.

In the last few hours serious disturbances took place in the Oriente campus of Catholic University, where about 500 students held an assembly to protest the death of the student in the University of Atacama. The protest was also carried out to protest the raid on the university campus in Concepcion, 500 km south of Santiago, where about 100 students were arrested. The confrontation between the students and Carabineros ended when a professor and the student body presidents persuaded the police to withdraw and the assembly to dissolve.

ANDRES ZALDIVAR ATTACKED IN DOWNTOWN SANTIAGO

PY142230 Paris AFP in Spanish 2129 GMT 14 Sep 84

[Text] Santiago, 14 Sep (AFP) -- Andres Zaldivar Larrain, president of the World Union of Christian Democrats, today reported that he was attacked while walking in downtown Santiago. Zaldivar said: I hold the government responsible for this attack, which was carried out by an unidentified individual who escaped in the presence of several witnesses.

Zaldivar was unhurt and helped by passersby and a driver who took him to his office, where he made the public accusation.

It was not possible to obtain a reaction from officials to this incident, which occurred after Zaldivar accused General Augusto Pinochet's government of supporting the creation of the proper environment to carry out attacks against citizens.

NIGHT TRAFFIC RESTRICTIONS LIFTED FOR HOLIDAY

PY141848 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 1730 GMT 14 Sep 84

[Text] The office of the commander of the emergency zone state in the metropolitan area and San Antonio Province has decided to lift the night traffic restrictions during the national holiday. Resolution No 20, signed by Major General Rene Vidal, states that the night traffic restrictions will be suspended from 16 to 20 September. The measure will be restored on the night of Thursday 20 September.

COOPERATION AGREEMENT SIGNED WITH PANAMA

PA131436 Panama City Televisora Nacional in Spanish 0000 GMT 13 Sep 84

[Text] Today in Bogota on behalf of the Panamanian Government, Foreign Minister Oyden Ortega Duran signed an important cultural agreement with the Colombian Government for joint efforts in cultural, educational, and scientific cooperation. Colombian President Belisario Betancur attended the ceremony at the Presidential palace.

Ortega's visit to Colombia has also come about as a result of the Colombian Government's decision to award him the highest Colombian decoration, the Order of Boyaca, degree of the Great Cross. In awarding the decoration to Ortega, Colombian Foreign Minister Ramirez Ocampo praised the Panamanian foreign minister's outstanding qualities, and described him as one of the leaders most concerned over the Contadora Group's peace efforts for the Central American region.

TRUCE COMMISSION INSTALLATION SET FOR 22-23 SEP

PA150002 Bogota EL SIGLO in Spanish 12 Sep 84 pp 1, 3

[Excerpt] The Verification Commission created by President Belisario Betancur to monitor the truce signed by the National Peace Commission and the General Staff of the Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia, FARC, will be installed on 22 and 23 September.

FARC spokesmen announced yesterday that it has been decided that the formal installation of the commission will be carried out on those dates in Dolores municipality in Tolima Department. The commission had not been previously installed due to the many obstacles that had appeared in the locations that had been selected for the event.

It was announced that the guerrilla organization will be represented by Manuel Marulanda Velez, also known as "Tiro Fijo," and Jacobo Arenas who have been designated by the secretary general [not further identified] to participate in all the meetings of the commission.

OFFICER CONFIRMS EPL INVOLVED IN RECENT CLASH

PA162217 Bogota Cadena Radial Super in Spanish 1730 GMT 16 Sep 84

[Major (Rey), commander of the Ayacucho Battalion in Manizales interviewed by telephone by Jesus Garzon Guerrero; place and date not given -- recorded]

[Text] [Garzon] We will now contact Major (Rey), commander of the Ayacucho Battalion in Manizales, where a clash took place yesterday afternoon between guerrillas and the Army. Unofficial reports state that five guerrillas and two soldiers were killed. Major (Rey), can you confirm this?

[(Rey)] As a result of that clash, and as has already been reported in the press, I can report the death of Captain Rodriguez Fontecha and Corporal Levis Cuestas, as well as the deaths of four guerrillas.

[Garzon] The press and other media have reported the deaths of five guerrillas; officially, only four were killed?

[(Rey)] Yes, there were only four guerrillas killed.

[Garzon] Have you already identified the dead guerrillas?

[(Rey)] No, they are at the morgue in Riosucio.

[Garzon] What brought about the clash between the guerrillas and the Army?

[(Rey)] Farmers and cattlemen in the Riosucio area had reported the presence of a group of cattle rustlers. A decision was made, a violent clash ensued with an armed group, and subsequent deaths occurred.

[Garzon] We have confusing reports regarding this. Are they common criminals or guerrillas?

[(Rey)] Some newspapers reported that they belong to the Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia [FARC]; others that they are People's Liberation Army [EPL] members; and the LA PATRIA newspaper here reported that they are cattle rustlers. That was already reported in the press.

[Garzon] But, Major (Rey), specifically speaking, are they guerrillas or common criminals? We have reports saying that they are FARC members.

[(Rey)] They are members of an EPL group. They belong to the EPL.

[Garzon] And how many guerrillas were in that EPL column?

[(Rey)] I have no reports on that; it is very difficult to determine. However, we are sure that they belong to the EPL because we found subversive literature, documents, and propaganda belonging to that group among the equipment they left behind.

[Garzon] Major (Rey), can we assert then finally that they belong to the EPL and not the outlawed FARC, as was initially reported?

[(Rey)] That is correct, you can say that, but do not quote me because I am not authorized to say so.

[Garzon] Thank you, Major (Rey), commander of the Ayacucho Battalion in Manizales. We can state specifically that four guerrillas were killed. Major (Rey) has just confirmed that. In addition, two soldiers were killed. Thank you. Good afternoon.

NEW RIGHTIST GROUP ISSUES WARNING TO GUERRILLAS

PA162010 Bogota Cadena Radial Super in Spanish 1730 GMT 15 Sep 84

[Text] Pereira -- The leftwing organizations have been sternly warned by a new extreme rightist group in Risaralda Department.

In a leaflet that has appeared in various areas in this region of the country, the White Eagles Legion [Legion Aguilas Blancas] has stressed that it will employ the same weapons the guerrilla groups use because these groups are disrupting the country's pacification process by disowning the peace agreements they have signed.

The rightist group claims that it already has legionnaires in Bogota, Cali, Medellin, Bucaramanga, Pereira, and the Eastern Plains.

GOVERNMENT AMENDS MILITARY INDUSTRY DECREE

PA130204 Bogota Domestic Service in Spanish 1730 GMT 12 Sep 84

[Text] Bogota -- The government has made some amendments to the military industry Decree 2346, dealing with contracts, wages, and social benefits.

The new Decree 2069 of 1984 also set norms for production, importation, and the distribution of arms, ammunition, explosives, and other military supplies to the military forces, the police, and government institutions. It also establishes norms for the exploitation of this industrial field stressing the importance of good quality and the significance to the country's industrial activities.

The defense minister, the economic development minister, the national planning department chief, the inspector general of the military forces and the Armed Forces joint staff chief will be the members of the board of directors of the military industry.

The decree establishes that the military industry commercial activities will be ruled by civil law, except in cases which are for special reason ruled by disposition previously agreed upon. Contracts for purchase and sale of arms, ammunition, explosives, and other military equipment will be ruled by norms established in Decree 200-22 of 1983 and by the recent amendments. The decree also establishes that the personnel working for the military industry are state employees and as such must receive the benefits granted to public employees.

BRIEFS

INCREASED OIL RESERVES -- Colombia today is entering a new oil era that will permit it to be not only self-sufficient in hydrocarbons but also an exporter in 1986. This important announcement was made by Colombian Petroleum Enterprise President Rodolfo Segovia Salas, who confirmed the existence of 500 million barrels of crude in the Cravo Norte field in Arauca. He explained that this increases the country's total reserves to more than 1 billion barrels. Segovia Salas said that in 1986 Colombia will recover its self-sufficiency in petroleum and by the end of that year, will begin to export petroleum. The official also announced the construction of a 300-km oil pipeline to transport the crude from Cravo Norte to the Barrancabermeja and Cartagena refineries. The Cravo Norte deposit is located on the border with Venezuela and is made up of the Cano Limon and Yuca fields, which are administered through an agreement with the Occidental Company, which discovered the important deposit. [Summary] [Bogota Domestic Service in Spanish 1730 GMT 7 Sep 84 PA]

ARGENTINE PERONIST LEGISLATORS ARRIVE FOR VISIT

PY132357 Asuncion HOY in Spanish 10 Sep 84 p 9

[Excerpt] An impressive delegation of Argentine national and provincial Peronist legislators arrived in the country yesterday afternoon. The delegation is headed by the controversial leader Herminio Iglesias, a former candidate for governor of Buenos Aires Province. On arriving in Asuncion, Iglesias stated: "We have been invited, and our comrades, national and provincial senators and deputies from Buenos Aires, have accepted with pleasure the invitation to join the celebration of this great Colorado Party, and to express our support of the president of the nation, General Alfredo Stroessner."

Iglesias said that the delegation members will hold talks with their Paraguayan counterparts during the visit, which will last until tomorrow, 11 September, when they will participate in the 98th anniversary of the foundation of the National Republican Association (Colorado Party).

NATIONAL ACCORD EXPLAINS TALKS WITH ALFONSIN

PY132342 Asuncion ULTIMA HORA in Spanish 12 Sep 84 p 8

[Text] Miguel A. Martinez Yaryes, president of the Authentic Radical Liberal Party [PLRA], has said that "aware of the fact that the National Accord is the depository of Paraguay's democracy and ethical values and of the need to increase the political elbowroom severely restricted by the current regime, personal contacts have been established with Raul Alfonsin, the constitutional and democratic president of the Argentine Republic." During a press conference held yesterday, further information on the audience that President Alfonsin granted the members of the National Accord on 5 September was disclosed.

Martinez Yaryes said that "it is time that Latin American democrats have the opportunity to get in contact with each other in order to confront the "military international" [internacional de la espada] and the international banking sector that are seeking to take advantage of the developing countries." Martinez Yaryes also dismissed the alleged intervention by the Argentine authorities in Paraguayan affairs, stating: "We held a public meeting with President Alfonsin and by no means are concealing any subversive or destablizing plans to be carried out with foreign aid."

These statements were reiterated by Euclides Acevedo, president of the Febrerist Party, who said: "We are not requesting anyone's help because the democratization process in Paraguay is going to be carried out by us, the Paraguayan citizens. The meeting with President Alfonsin was held within a framework of dialogue with all the democratic men of the Latin American continent. We also plan to meet with Tancredo Neves when he assumes the presidency of Brazil, and we will do the same in Uruguay once the new president is elected."

Enrique Riera of the [Colorado Popular Movement] also voiced his support for this decision and explained the scope of the meeting that the National Accord held with President Alfonsin. Alfredo Rojas Leon and Florencio Riveros of the Christian Democratic Party also attended the meeting.

COLORADO PARTY CONVENTION ELECTS NEW LEADERS

PY160127 [Editorial Report] Asuncion Cerro Cora Sistema Nacional Television in Spanish at 2000 GMT on 15 September broadcast live the Colorado Party convention held at the Municipal Theater in Asuncion.

After the declaration issued on the occasion of the last special convention held by the party in 1982 was approved, Colorado Party President Juan Ramon Chavez delivered a speech accounting for the activities and achievements of the party during his term. The speech delivered by President Chavez was approved by acclamation.

After the president of the convention announced the agenda item dealing with the election of the new party leaders for the 1984-87 term, Concepcion convention delegate Silvio Raul Zelaya took the floor. In his speech, Zelaya proposed that the convention elect the following ticket:

Honorary president: Army General Alfredo Stroessner

Members: Dr. Juan Ramon Chavez; Dr J. Augusto Saldivar; Dr Ezequiel Gonzalez Alsina; Dr Sabino Augusto Montanaro; Dr Carlos A. Saldivar; Dr Juan Manuel Frutos; Dr Saul Gonzalez; Dr Hipolito Sanchez Quell; Quartermaster General Cesar Barrientos, retired; Dr Pedro Hugo Pena; Major General Marcial Samaniego, retired; Dr Dionisio Gonzalez Torres; Mr Manuel Frutos Pane; Dr Raul Sapena Pastor; Dr Adan Godoy Jimenez; Dr Ruben Stanley; Mr Mario Abdo Benitez; Dr Hermogenes Gonzalez Maya; Dr Cesar Romeo Acosta; Mr Rosa Agustin Gonzalez; Dr Bacon Duarte Prado; Mr Juan Esteche Fanego; Dr Conrado Pappalardo Saldivar; Mr Alejandro Caceres Almada; Miss Agustina Miranda Gonzalez; Dr Roque J. Avila; Mr Pastor M. Coronel; Dr Eugenio Jacquet; Dr Oscar Zacarias; Mr Adolfo Zayas; Dr Leandro Prieto Yegros; Mr Rigoberto Caballero; Dr Americo Velazquez; Dr Percio da Silva; and Dr Juan Roque Galeano.

Alternate members: Dr Martin Chiola, Dr Luis A. Peralta Baez, Dr Salvador Ruben Paredes, Dr Antonio Valenzano, Dr Silvio Meza Britez, Agronomist Carlos Romero Arza, Dr Jose A. Moreno Rufinelli, Dr Miguel Angel Lopez Jimenez, Dr Angel Roberto Seifart, Dr Hiran Delgado von Leppel, Dr Marina Aquino de Ortiz, Mr Manual M. Esquivel, Mrs Francisca Delgado Martinez, Dr Cesar I. Riquelme, Dr Raul Ernesto Villalba, and Mr Jose Martin Selliti.

The convention delegates were heard shouting and cheering the name of Mario Abdo Benitez when the list read by the convention secretary reached his name.

Convention delegate Justo Jimenez Alvarez then delivered a speech asking the convention to proclaim the ticket by acclamation. When he ended his speech, the convention members rose and elected the ticket by acclamation. The ticket was then officially proclaimed by Ramon Enrique Reverchon, the convention president.

Following the proclamation of the ticket, two convention members took the floor to praise the newly elected leaders. One of them asked that President Alfredo Stroessner be invited to the convention.

After a delegation was designated and entrusted with the mission of inviting President Stroessner, the convention president declared a recess at 2216 GMT.

PESTANA SAYS AIR ACCORD WITH U.S. 'IMMINENT'

PY141420 Lima Cadena Panamericana Television in Spanish 0300 GMT 14 Sep 84

[Excerpt] Transport and Communications Minister Carlos Pestana spoke at the Senate for about 1 and 1/2 hours on the air transport agreement, the crisis troubling the Peruvian streamship company, the undertaking of road construction work, and telephone issues. Pestana is still at the Senate answering questions by congressmen. Concerning the air transport agreement, Pestana said that solid progress had been made in overcoming the U.S.-Peruvian air conflict. Pestana announced that an agreement is imminent. Although he failed to elaborate any further, Pestana stressed that the approval of the final document by the commission charged with this matter is expected.

TERRORISTS ATTACK MINISTER'S HOME IN LIMA

PY151500 Paris AFP in Spanish 1428 GMT 14 Sep 84

[Text] Lima, 15 Sep (AFP) -- Today in Lima the police reported that it repelled a subversive attack last night against the home of Transport and Communications Minister Carlos Pestana Zevallos after a fiery shootout. There were no casualties. The attack was perpetrated by four terrorists wielding revolvers and dynamite. The terroriats, profitting from the darkness, entered the minister's premises via the backyard. The minister's house is located on Orrantia del Mar Avenue, San Isidro District.

Two guards, who were later joined by other policemen and Pestana Zavallos himself wielding a submachine gun, repelled the assailants who sought to dynamite the house. The policemen praised the performance of a police dog which jumped on the assailant who was carrying the dynamite sticks. The dog snatched away the sticks and delivered them to its masters.

17 PEASANTS, 17 SHINING PATH MEMBERS KILLED

PY141902 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1459 GMT 14 Sep 84

[Text] Lima, 14 Sep (EFE) -- A communique released by the Political-Military Command of the Ayacucho Emergency Zone reports that 17 peasants have been slain by the Shining Path with 17 terrorists also killed. According to the communique, on 10 September Shining Path groups attached the towns of Pacucroy and Chucupampa, in the Ayacucuho Province in Huanta, killing 17 peasants, wounding 9 others, and setting fire to some houses. The communique also says that government forces that went to those places killed 17 Shining Path members, and seized firearms, knives, and explosives used by the terrorists.

In a gorge 18 km south of Ayacucho, eight bodies in an advanced state of decay, impossible to identify, were found. According to rumors that arrived in Lima, the bodies had bullet wounds and showed signs of having being tortured. The newspaper EXPRESSO today reported that six new common graves were found 6 km from the town of Huanta. Last month, also in the Huanta area, 50 naked bodies were found in four common graves. The bodies have not yet been identified.

GOVERNMENT DECREE PROTECTS UNION LEADERS

PY141448 Paris AFP in Spanish 2117 GMT 13 Sep 84

[Text] Montevideo, 13 Sep (AFP) -- The Uruguayan military regime, which is to step down in 1985, has decided to protect union leaders in light of possible dismissals or prejudices in the course of their activities in different labor unions. In this regard, according to an official decree, private workers will enjoy protection against any discriminatory action seeking to curtail their labor union freedom vis-a-vis their employment. This measure also prohibits a job being conditioned upon any sort of membership and makes possible reporting to the Labor and Social Security Ministry on eventual violations of the regulations in question.

PARTY LEADERS SIGN ACCORD ON DOLLAR DEPOSITS

PY142052 Paris AFP in Spanish 1759 GMT 14 Sep 84

[Text] Montevideo, 14 Sep (AFP) -- The four principal presidential candidates today publicly promised that all deposits and investments made in foreign currencies and dollar-denominated treasury bills will be respected in Uruguay, regardless of the democratic government that comes to power on 1 March 1985.

The four presidential hopefuls of the National, Colorado, leftist Broad Front, and the Catholic Civic Union parties signed the document to calm Uruguayan and international public opinion, and especially to prevent the flight of capital and economic chaos.

Candidates Alberto Zumaran (Blanco Party), Julio Sanguinetti (Colorado Party), Juan Crottogini (Broad Front), and Juan Chiarino (Civic Union) agreed that the slogans used during the electoral campaign for the 25 November elections have caused concern in the financial sector, creating a crisis in the near future. They stated that in view of the risk of the flight of capital or of any change in the stock market and the situation of the banks, especially due to promises to nationalize the banks, the four parties pledged to defend savings and investments regardless of the government plans to be implemented after the assumption of power on 1 March 1985.

Zumaran stated that his party supports the nationalization of the banks, but with full respect for the depositors, and therefore he did not hesitate to sign the document. He added that if anything happens, it can by no means be blamed on the political parties for the return of democracy to Uruguay.

In addition to calming the market when profound political changes are about to take place, the interparty agreement seeks, according to those who signed it, to respect Uruguayan tradition, which has always fulfilled its international and public commitments.

Colorado Party candidate Sanguinetti stated that everything agreed upon will be thoroughly respected, and added that the document calms the uncertain situation, especially in the Argentine market which has invested the most in Uruguay. He added that his party is against nationalizing the banks, and noted the examples of the socialist governments of France and Spain. He said that the first experienced the distancing of capital for nationalizing the banks, while the latter received benefits for not doing so.

Chiarino and Crottogini agreed with the other two party leaders on the need for a commitment to prevent the economic chaos that could result in Uruguay.

Financial circles consider the document extremely positive and an excellent support to face the pressure that is being caused by this uncertain situation.

FERREIRA'S CASE TO BE TAKEN TO SUPREME COURT

PY152044 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1955 GMT 14 Sep 84

[Text] Montevideo, 14 Sep (TELAM) -- After dispelling some charges against Wilson Ferreire Aldunate, the Uruguayan military courts today approved an appeal submitted by the attorneys of the imprisoned National (Blanco) Party leader and decided to turn the case over to the Supreme Court of Justice. In this regard, the attorneys of the imprisoned politician stated that Colonel Alfredo Martinez, the military judge handling the case against Ferreira Aldunate, dropped the charges of attacks against the Constitution in the degree of conspiracy, association for subversive purposes, and slander. Col Martinez, however, maintained the charges of alleged ties with the disbanded Tupamaro guerrilla movement, commission of acts capable of exposing the country to the risk of war, and slander against the morale of the Armed Forces.

Attorney Rodolfo Canabal, spokesman for Ferreira Aldunate's defense, also confirmed that the appeal to the Supreme Court will be submitted on 18 September. By taking the case to the Supreme Court, it will now be resolved more expediently and, therefore, possibly speed the political leader's release.

METALWORKERS UNION THREATENED BY RIGHTIST GROUP

PY130322 Paris AFP in Spanish 1421 GMT 12 Sep 84

[Text] Montevideo, 12 Sep (AFP) -- Union spokesmen have revealed that the union that groups the metalworkers [National Union of Metalworkers and Related Industries Workers (Untmra)] has reported that it has received three threats from a so-called Armed Patriotic Union [Union Patriotica Armada] (UPA), a reportedly ultrarightist organization. The threats were directed at one particular labor leader and at the union and the opposition press in general.

In view of these threats, the Untmra has called for joint action in repudiating and wiping out these fascist groups, because, it states, it is necessary to unmask the real instigators of violence.

During the past year this ultrarightist group has claimed responsibility for various threats and an attack against the headquarters of the union that groups town hall workers.

U.S.'WAR FLOTILLA' SAID HEADING FOR MONTEVIDEO

PY140305 Paris AFP in Spanish 0237 GMT 14 Sep 84

[Excerpt] Montevideo, 13 Sep (AFP) -- Well-informed sources today revealed that the U.S. war flotilla that was not allowed to dock in Puerto Madryn, Argentina, could possibly resupply in Uruguay. According to the sources, the four surface vessels and the submarine are currently sailing toward Montevideo after a frustrated attempt to resupply in Argentine territory.

DE LA MADRID ON AREA POLICY, RELATIONS WITH CUBA

?L142114 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 2011 GMT 14 Sep 84

[Excerpts] Mexico City, 14 Sep (NOTIMEX) -- President Miguel de la Madrid has said the success or failure of the Contadora Group negotiations in Central American depends on the political will of the region's governments.

In an interview with the Cuban agency PRELA, the Mexican president denied newspaper accounts that Mexico had changed its position regarding the region. He attributed these accounts to a lack of careful analysis and distorted interpretations of Mexican foreign policy actions.

He added that Mexico's Central America policy reflects the peace negotiations that have been going on for over 1 and 1/2 years within the Contadora Group. These negotiations are based on principles, objectives, and strategies that emphasize political understanding. He said the desire for peace by Mexico, Colombia, Venezuela, and Panama, which make up the Contadora Group, is a result of the conviction that Central American conflicts should seek real and permanent solutions without the use of arms.

Referring to the U.S. Simpson-Mazzoli bill, he said the Mexican Government would consider expanding Mexican consular activities in the United States to protect Mexicans and that it would demand respect for the human and labor rights of undocumented Mexican workers in the United States.

De la Madrid insisted that there were firm bases for friendship and cooperation between Mexico and Cuba which his government intends to strengthen in all aspects. He also expressed his desire to meet again with Cuban President Fidel Castro.

SAUDI OIL MINISTER DISCUSSES MARKET, OPEC

PA150127 Mexico City EL UNIVERSAL in Spanish 12 Sep 84 pp 1, 13

[Article by Mario Cedeno]

[Text] Shaykh Ahmad Zaki Yamani, Saudi Minister of Petroleum and Mineral Resources, said yesterday that the policy of resisting pressure and refusing to lower the price of crude has been successful, but if it fails, the producers would lose large amounts of money, and eventually even the consumers would pay dearly for the "privilege" of a lower price. The minister also said that there was no need for Mexico to join OPEC.

The minister added that there is no possiblity that the world powers will resume control of the world oil market, because the capacity of these powers to force producers to lower their prices is limited by the fact that they have very little untapped crude. However, the minister was not able to explain how OPEC would keep its own members from making unauthorized deliveries on the spot market.

Yamani was reserved about the purpose of his trip to Mexico and the success of his meetings with several state secretaries and the president. However, Francisco Labastida Ochoa, [Mexican energy, mines and parastatal industry secretary], said that the visiting dignitary held iscussed a wide range of topics with local officials, and "you cannot expect them to produce immediate results."

Yamani is an oil expert with 22 years experience in the field. He is former OPEC secretary general and head of the ARAMCO consortium which is comprised of Petromin, Socal, Texaco, Exxon, Mobil, Arab Petroleum, and Getty Oil. At a press conference, he stated that an increase in crude prices before 1986 is unlikely.

At his meeting with newsmen at the auditorium of the Energy, Mines, and Parastatal Industry Secretariat, Yamani remarked briefly that OPEC is pleased with Mexico's cooperation, even though Mexico is an independent producer. He then answered 10 questions.

In reply to the first question, he said that Mexico, Saudi Arabia, and other countries, in particular the OPEC members, want to stabilize the price of crude and resist any pressure to lower the world market prices further until they reach a more favorable level. Yamani added that investment in alternate sources of energy will not be practical and oil will remain the world's chief source of fuel, and that the banking community, in particular in the United States, would be greatly affected if the crude prices were to go down again.

"We think that lowering the price of oil is not in the best interest of the consumers or the producers, and we feel that the current level corresponds to the supply and demand. It is easy and possible to defend that price if all of us become more disciplined and follow the policy applied by countries such as Mexico and Saudi Arabia," Yamani said.

He was asked how many countries will remain as world suppliers in the year 2000, considering the countries' present rate of production. Most of the present world suppliers will disappear, but during the next decade Saudi Arabia, Iraq, Kuwait, Iran, the United Arab Emirates, and Mexico will remain.

Commenting on the effect of the Iran-Iraq war on the world oil market, he said that if the war ends, producers will be greatly affected, since production would rise by 4,000,000 barrels a day, the amount produced by the oil wells of those countries. Of course, supply would then be greater than demand, which would weaken prices. "Fortunately, however, there does not seem to be an immediate end in sight to that terrible war, and in the future, when peace is attained, production by those countries would be absorbed by the yearly increase in the consumption rate," Yamani replied.

Yamani was asked if it was necessary to raise prices because the present price of a barrel of crude does not offset the cost of production. It is hard to take seriously all the current talk about increasing oil prices, he said. "However, it is our duty to fend off any decrease in the price of oil; perhaps by 1986 we will be in a position to study the possibility of an increase. The present price reflects the present supply and demand situation."

Yamani said that production is presently controlled to keep the market steady, but that the controls should be gradually relaxed to satisfy the different producers, allowing them to have larger quotas.

Yamani was also asked if during his stay in Mexico, he had proposed that his country join OPEC? Regarding this much discussed question, which worries many experts and critics of the system, Yamani said that he does not deem this measure necessary because currently "Mexico and OPEC are cooperating with each other satisfactorily and it does not seem to make much sense to have Mexico join the cartel." OPEC and Mexico share a long-term common interest in oil commercialization and it is only necessary for the two countries to exchange information and carry out joint studies to profit from their respective experiences.

:n order to make clear OPEC's view of Mexico, the visiting minister said that PEMEX .s in a position to increase its oil production from 100,000 to 200,000 barrels daily ›ut, due to the market situation, PEMEX refrained from this increased production and ›laced a check on an export increase.

:he minister said that Saudi Arabia is in a position to produce 11,000,000 barrels daily ›f crude oil but it is producing 4,000,000 in order to protect the common interests of)PEC and free producers, such as Mexico. The minister pointed out: "Any additional ›roduction entering the market will force a price reduction. In addition, our losses ›ould be much greater than our profits. Consequently, this discipline by all countries, ›hether they are OPEC members or not, is important."

\sked again whether Mexico would join OPEC by a journalist who is not familiar with the ›nergy sector, Yamani answered, a little angrily, that he has not asked Mexico to join :he cartel but if Mexico feels in the future that the country would benefit from OPEC ›embership, "Saudi Arabia would vote yes and I believe the other producer nations would lo so also."

Regarding his meeting with President De la Madrid, the visiting minister only said that ›e learned that the president is familiar with the world oil market. Yamani also said that the two discussed bilateral relations between Saudi Arabia and Mexico and the various ways to reinforce them.

Regarding the meetings he held with the secretaries of finance and public credit, commerce and industrial development, and energy, mines, and parastatal industry, Yamani said that general topics were discussed that would be dealt with in greater detail by the two governments with the participation of their respective ministers.

Yamani was then asked about a case that is occurring in OPEC and harms the position of oil producing countries: What does OPEC do to discipline its members so that they do not ship unauthorized oil to the black market, since this benefits consumers? Although his race remained expressionless, he felt the prick. He explianed, first of all, that there is no "black market," and that Rotterdam's spot or free market has existed since oil began to be sold in the world. But he was forced to be specific: "We oil producers, however, should not sell on that market because, if we do, the oil price will be lowered. We will have to sell to our long-term customers only."

Yamani added that consumers have very limited possibilities to force oil prices down on the world market at this moment because consumers' confirmed oil reserves are lower than those of 1982 and 1983. Consequently, due to an increased demand, consumer countries have no choice other than to buy our oil since they cannot afford to take it from their own inventories. Yamani then stressed: "If we as oil producers keep the established quota and refrain from granting discounts, all attempts to manipulate the market and force us to lower the oil price will definitely be unsuccessful. However, he did not say how OPEC can discipline its members against shipping oil to the spot market.

Regarding the theory that it is a crime to use oil as fuel because it can be more profitable to commercialize it, he answered catergorically: "Reserves are huge and we cannot afford to have the oil below the ground because we producers need revenues. I cannot see Mexico and Saudi Arabia living without their oil revenues. So far, the world has required oil as a source of energy. Western civilization would not exist without oil."

Finally, Francisco Labastida Ochoa, secretary of energy, mines, and parastatal industry, indicated that the visiting minister has discussed several and varied topics with Mexican officials and added that these topics should not be expected to crystallize in a short time. He advocated, however, Mexico's support of OPEC members because this would benefit the nation, since this means Mexico will continue to be a long-term exporter.

OPEC Secretary General Fadhil J. Al-Chalabi; Eliseo Mendoza Berrueto, energy, mines, and parastatal industry [SEMIP] under secretary; SEMIP senior official Clemente Licon Baca; and Mohamed Charara, Saudi ambassador to Mexico, also attended the press conference.

FRANCE'S PHILIPONNAT DEFENDS ARMS SALES

FL141206 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 0230 GMT 14 Sep 84

[Excerpt] Mexico City, 13 Sep (NOTIMEX) -- Bernard Philiponnat, inspector general of the French Army and Air Force who has arrived in this capital to attend the festivities commemorating Mexican independence, has stated that his government participates in arms sales because it believes that in this way military forces become balanced and nations have the necessary means to defend their sovereignty and independence. Nevertheless, he expressed interest in the nations of the world uniting and cooperating with each other to achieve permanent peace that guarantees human existence. In this regard, he said that France's foreign policy coincides with Mexico's: Both call for the self-determination of peoples and the solution of problems through negotiations.

GDR DEPUTY MINISTER OF DEFENSE ARRIVES

FL142326 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 2100 GMT 14 Sep 84

[Excerpt] Mexico City, 14 Sep (NOTIMEX) -- It was reported here today that the GDR is making efforts to achieve a new economic order, peace, detente, and disarmament. Chief of Staff Fritz Streletz, the GDR's deputy minister of defense, said the GDR is maintaining basic criteria for international development based on democracy and social justice. The official made his statements upon arrival at Mexico City's international airport. He is here to participate in ceremonies marking the 174th anniversary of Mexico's independence.

CZECHOSLOVAKIA'S STROUGAL TO VISIT CEMA FAIR

FL052008 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 1630 GMT 5 Sep 84

[Excerpt] Mexico City, 5 Sep (NOTIMEX) -- The prime minister of Czechoslovakia, Lubomir Strougal, will visit Mexico in November to attend the trade fair of the countries that belong to the Council of Mutual Economic Assistance [CEMA].

Jindrich Tucek, press director of CEMA Expo 84, made the above announcement and stated that the interest of CEMA members nations is based on the important market that Mexico represents with its more than 70 million inhabitants. He also said the Mexican market represents a port of entry to all Latin America and that, because of the importance of the trade fair, the necessary arrangements are being made so the prime minister of Czechoslovakia, the nation promoting CEMA Expo 84, can attend the fair together with the high Mexican officials who will inaugurate it.

He explained that it is the policy of socialist nations to cooperate with all developing nations and, within the framework, CEMA Expo 84 represents the first fair of its type held in any country.

ARDITO BARLETTA DISCUSSES RESULTS OF TOUR

?A152357 Panama City Domestic Service in Spanish 1820 GMT 15 Sep 84

[President-elect Nicolas Ardito Barletta press conference at the Recreation Room of the Panamanian Air Force Base in Panama City upon his return from his tour of Latin America and Europe -- live]

[Excerpts] [Zamora] This is your second tour. The first dealt mostly with economic matters, but during this second one we noted that you visited countries with social democratic governments. Has there been a change in your plans? Are you looking for support from democratic Third World countries with regard to developments concerning the canal area? During your first tour you visited democratic countries endorsing the people's right to self-determination.

[Ardito Barletta] No, there has been no change in our plans. We have, of course, political, national, and economic objectives. Our main concern is to help our country consolidate its democratic institutions, to pull it out of the economic crisis we are enduring, and to create the jobs that the Panamanian people need.

We know that some of our best advantages are based on our geographic location, our transit system, and the complementary businesses that are operated here. We know that international trade opportunities are mainly a result of our geographic advantage and are not restricted to Latin America. They come from North America, Asia -- especially Japan and the other countries we visited -- and Europe, including the countries we visited.

Therefore, we have a twofold aim: to strengthen ties with those countries to the benefit of our country and people. And we have been doing so in a mature and modern way: exploring the possibilities for mutual benefits for those countries and us, with mutual respect, and support for the effort we are making in Panama.

[Martines] I am Martines of ACAN-EFE. One important phase of your trip to Europe was to secure economic backing. In Spain you met with that country's seven most important bankers. Did you agree on some sort of assistance or credit for Panama?

[Ardito Barletta] No. On this trip, as on previous ones, I did not sign anything specific. I traveled to strengthen ties and open doors for all sorts of future activities. Regarding my meeting with Spanish bankers, as you know several of them have offices here in Panama.

[Gomez Marin] I am Gomez Marin of LA ESTRELLA DE PANAMA. Mr President-elect, you have said nothing about Contadora. Do you believe that the European Community will give specific and broad support to the Contadora Group at the Costa Rican meeting?

[Ardito Barletta] Yes. Thank you for bringing up this subject, because it was a very important subject at all my meetings. This was so in Venezuela, which forms part of the Contadora Group. There we talked extensively with President Lusinchi on this subject. In the three European countries I visited I noted much support for the Contadora Group's effort to propitiate peace, mutual respect, and democracy through negotiations among the Central American countries. The support is there. I believe this support will also be made evident at the San Jose meeting, in which they will participate later this month.

Those countries want to help us in our efforts aimed at helping our Central American neighbors find peace and the road to development. They also want to help us in the development field through cooperation.

[Rodel] I am Roberto Rodel of AFP. Mr President [as heard], you have spoken about Panama's strategic position. Could you tell us about the alternatives for and viability of modernizing the existing Panama Canal?

[Ardito Barletta] Our position is to favor all actions, studies, and ties that will allow Panama to take full advantage of its geographic position to achieve integral development while serving the world with dignity, maturity, and skill. Regarding the canal, we will continuously study everything that happens in the world that could affect the use of the canal and the benefits that any event could bring to Panama. This includes the studies being made by the Panama Canal Commission to improve the canal. And there are also the studies being made jointly with Japan and the United States to explore the best options for improving the existing canal.

[Pastos] I am Ruben Pastos of ACAN-EFE. My LA ESTRELLA DE PANAMA colleagues spoke first about Contadora. I would like to know what kind of contact you will have with the Central American countries to which Panama is committed and if you already have a cabinet in mind.

[Ardito Barletta] Of course, we will establish contact with the Central American governments over the next few weeks or months. We are already doing this unofficially. I have already visited Costa Rica because it is our neighbor, as you know. I will visit Mexico, another member of the Contadora Group, prior to the presidential inauguration. This contact will be fundamental for obtaining direct information about the various positions of the Central American governments. I have already received this information indirectly through President Illueca and Foreign Minister Oyden Ortega, who have kindly passed it to us. But contact will be essential so that our government may continue supporting the Contadora Group's effort in the most concrete and creative way possible.

[Cupa] I am Tomas Cupa of UPI. Mr President [as heard], Defense Forces Commander General Noriega said yesterday that the School of the Americas could continue functioning in Panama but under a different concept, under a development concept. He said that any talk on this between the governments of Panama and the United States to negotiate a continuation of the school's operations would have to take place after both the school and Fort Gulick are returned to Panama. He also said that the U.S. representatives would have to establish this contact through diplomatic channels. Is your future government considering allowing the School of the Americas to remain, but under Panamanian jurisdiction, sovereignty, and control?

[Ardito Barletta] As you know, this is a subject that has been handled by President Illueca's government. Very specific decisions have been made in this regard, in the sense that in accordance with existing treaties the School of the Americas will cease functioning as of 1 October, and jurisdiction over the territory involved will go to Panama through the Defense Forces.

This is an accomplished fact that is being handled by the current government. By the time we take office the recovery will have been accomplished. I believe that any subsequent action would have to be analyzed carefully and accomplished in line with the feelings of the Panamanian people. The Panamanian people would have to decide whether this matter should be restudied, reopened, or simply closed.

GUTIERREZ ON FRENCH PEACE PROPOSAL FOR AREA

PA141450 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 0100 GMT 14 Sep 84

[Text] France is interested in Central American peace. Wishing to contribute to Central American peace, the French Government has formulated a proposal to reinforce the framework of guarantees along the Costa Rican-Nicaraguan border. This announcement was made by Costa Rican Foreign Minister Carlos Jose Gutierrez in a press conference this afternoon. He indicated that the government is very pleased with the French decision. He said that this peace offer would be implemented when all of the Contadora Group's peace efforts have been exhausted or if those efforts do not achieve positive results.

Foreign Minister Gutierrez stated that the details are being worked out and that is why Deputy Foreign Minister Jorge Urbina, Nicaraguan Deputy Foreign Minister Jose Leon Talavera and the director of the legal department of the French Foreign Ministry are meeting in Paris. At this time, the commission is studying its scope. Rather than investigating incidents, the commission would be a guarantee against what might take place on the border. The first meeting was held 3 weeks ago when it was clear that France proposes an overall solution to the Central American situation, beginning with Costa Rica and Nicaragua.

Foreign Minister Gutierrez said that for the time being Costa Rica gives priority to the Contadora Group's efforts and that they will not be placed second to any other proposal. Nevertheless, he commented that the Costa Rican Government, consistent with its peaceful tradition and maintaining a policy of neutrality, will continue to receive and consider all intitiatives that have the objective of promoting harmonious forms of peaceful coexistence among the region's countries. Gutierrez said that the French proposal is to guarantee peace and that the foreign ministers of Venezuela, Colombia, Panama, and Mexico are already aware of the French proposal in case their effort do not achieve satisfactory results for the region.

COSTA RICA

MONGE SPEAKS AT INDEPENDENCE DAY CEREMONY

PA160228 San Jose Radio Impacto in Spanish 1830 GMT 15 Sep 84

[Text] The anniversary of Costa Rica's independence was commemorated this morning with a civic event before the National Monument. The ceremony was attended by the Costa Rican president, members of his cabinet, other government officials students, and citizens, who filled the National Park with blue, white, and red flags. This activity was truly a national celebration and once again has shown the world that we are a free and democratic people.

President Luis Alberto Monge said: We Costa Ricans should thank God for his generous protection and express to our forefathers our everlasting gratitude for this great Costa Rica that they bequeathed to us, for this admirable Costa Rica that, even though shaken by economic crisis and surrounded by violence, has been able to preserve its peace and freedom and to remain standing amidst the storm, without letting itself be intimidated or sacrificing an inch of its democracy because it knows that century-old civic traditions support it and instill courage and optimism. The president added:

[Begin Monge recording] The celebration of independence does not permit discouragement, defeatism, or apathy.

It is a glorious and revitalizing day established in the history of the homeland to awaken hope, to reiterate faith in the lasting and sacred virtues of the Costa Rican soul, to reaffirm the desire for peace, to remember that our best efforts must be at the service of the homeland, and to think about the aggrandizement of our democracy and what we can do for this noble aspiration.

The seriousness of the current times demands maximum efforts in our work and total faith in Costa Rica's future. We see the mark of divine providence in all aspects of nationa life and our people, simple and long-suffering, give much evidence of their moral greatness, their active optimism, and their firm desire for salvation. Skepticism, discouragment, and the lack of willpower mean ingratitude to God and disloyalty to the Costa Rican people.

We are experiencing a difficult moment in our history. It is a moment of crisis and hardship, but no one must be disheartened by the difficulties or sit idly by, frightened in the face of the dangers and dark forces that are ready to undermine us. The current crisis demands courage, enthusiasm, determination, healthy thoughts, creativity, and productive efforts. It is also time to intensify efforts to guarantee, above political and party banners, national unity in defense of our peace and the institutional foundations of our democracy.

All Costa Ricans have to unite on the basis of mutual trust and respect to preserve the values of our nationality. With reflection and wisdom, with determination and firmness, we are capable of overcoming all difficulties. We are capable of crushing all attempts to destroy the precious legacy of our forefathers.

We must create a national conscience toward the inevitable duty to remain united in a climate of dialogue, conciliation, and goodwill. No one must place his personal interests above his duties as a Costa Rican. Guided by common lines of civic conduct, ready to extend our hand and fraternally help each other, and, strengthened by the unanimous acceptance of the responsibility that the current times impose on us, we will find solutions for all problems. Most important of all, we will achieve the perfect consolidation of the national spirit that will make us invincible in the struggle to preserve the values and norms of coexistence that are characteristic of the Costa Rican people.

We cannot be divided when the destiny of Costa Rica is at stake. That is why we need the United, monolithic, and undivided collective conscience to combat internal and external threats. Nothing is sadder than the groups of brothers who, forgetting their common ties and the higher interests of the homeland, find reason to hate, fight, and destroy each other. We have many reasons to prevent the fragmentation of our historic unity.

Historic events proclaim Costa Rica's glory and its noble uniqueness. Formed over 150 years of countless idealistic and peace-loving generations, our historic heritage is of such value, merit, and importance that all praise for it has been insufficient. If we think about this calmly, if we compare what we have with what exists in other parts of the world, we will understand how great is our responsibility in guarding this invaluable treasure and the magnitude of our debt to the generations that preceded us.

That is why I insist that patriotism must govern all our deeds. Our daily conduct must be an active lesson brotherhood, honor, work, and rectitude. It is the time for reciprocal assistance and protection. It is a time of strengthening all systems of cooperation and fraternal exchange; it is the time for courage, generosity, prompt decisiveness and responsibility, and spirit of sacrifice.

The achievement of peace, the source of all that is good, is a constant struggle, especially in the agitated modern world. In this sacred struggle, the fatherland has the right to demand all the sacrifices and best efforts of its sons. Here, before the National Monument, we feel that all Costa Rica joins in the celebration of independence day because the Costa Rican people are today more than ever convinced that we need peace to progress and civic events such as this strengthen and enrich the national conscience from which come the supreme strength of our spirit to continue to persist.

Today is a day of meditation, encouragement, jubilation, and affirmation of our peaceful victories. It is a day of friendship among all Costa Ricans. It is a day for reiterating before the altar of the fatherland the promise to always develop the fraternal meaning of life. It is a day to renew the hope that all nations will one day live united and in peace. It is the day of the Costa Rican who has faith in himself and in the future of his fatherland. It is a day to proclaim that we are the image of God in the world and that our determination to improve and beautify the world is the only thing that gives us total dignity, strength, and blessings. [end recording]

GOVERNMENT TO DEFEND SAN JUAN RIVER NAVIGATION

PA141517 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1200 GMT 14 Sep 84

[Text] Costa Rican Foreign Minister Carlos Jose Gutierrez has declared that the Costa Rican Government will act vigorously if the Nicaraguan Democratic Force, FDN, carries out its recently announced plan to mine the San Juan River. Gutierrez also said that the mining would greatly endanger Costa Rican navigation and that the government is extremely interested in maintaining its right to navigate this river. For this reason, the foreign minister said, the government will oppose any and all actions by groups that try to violate this right. The government will implement the measures necessary to check this aggression just as vigorously as it has defended itself against the Nicaraguan Government in the past.

EL SALVADOR

DUARTE RATIFIES INSTRUCTIONS TO AIR FORCE

PA142346 San Salvador EL MUNDO in Spanish 13 Sep 84 p 2

[Information office of the Presidency of the Republic, communique dated September]

[Text] "The President of the Republic and general commander of the Armed Forces, engineer Jose Napoleon Duarte, after carefully evaluating the way in which the Salvadoran Air Force has been giving air support to the different units of the Salvadoran Armed Forces in their campaign against the terrorist organizations operating in the country, and taking due consideration of the people's will expressed in the past two elections, which the terrorists are trying to disregard, has ratified the specific instructions issued to the Salvadoran Air Force regarding counterinsurgence air support missions, in order to:

"1. Ensure air support for the evacuation of civilians and all transportation needs of the Salvadoran Armed Forces, particularly in the case of the wounded in combat.

"2. Increase the efficiency of the Salvadoran Air Force to guarantee effective air support for the fighting units, minimizing the possible damage to the civilian population, to guarantee absolute respect for human rights in the country.

"3. Make sure that air support is used only against terrorist groups that are a menace to the country and to the innocent civilian population, who are cowardly used to protect these terrorist groups.

"4. Combat the terrorists' misinformation campaign which, in view of the damage suffered by the Salvadoran Armed Forces, try to neutralize and limit their actions, accusing them of indiscriminate bombings of the civilian population.

"San Salvador, El Salvador, September 1984."

Further Report

PA140338 San Salvador Domestic Service in Spanish 0200 GMT 13 Sep 84

President Jose Napoleon Duarte, general commander of the Armed Forces, press conference with national and foreign journalists on 12 September; broadcast on national radio and television network — recorded]

[Text] [Duarte — in progress] ...During the past 15 days has been first of all the result of an action by the Air Force in Miramundo, a support action in Miramundo which received great publicity, and prompted me to order an investigation. As a result of this investigation, we have issued directives to be followed by the Air Force in all air support operations. These directives were approved a few days ago, as I am interested in establishing the guidelines and ways of operation in order to prevent any situation that could involve the Armed Forces in any action that is not in its line of duty, or to prevent mistakes [words indistinct] to control. I have also been working on the document already signed and approved, which has the general rules for the whole national security system. It contains the objectives and procedures for all security corps, their operations, their goals, and the conduct that is expected from the security corps. This, too, has been approved in the past 15 days.

As you can see then, my task is to gradually eliminate all the problems that the country's structure has historically had. This results from a national security system applied to all sectors in the struggle against abuses, corruption, by which we can gradually create an atmosphere of security and confidence in the country. I think you have already noticed a change. Of course, I appreciate your informing me of any incident, as I immediately use these reports as a basis to continue working in the cleaning-up process of all the negative factors that the country has faced in the past 50 years, which are the result of the history of the country in which we live. Our democracy, which is not weak, but strong, continues to reinforce the process of respect for human dignity, of liberty and justice. This is all I wanted to say to open the press conference. I am now willing to answer your questions.

[Question indistinct]

[Duarte] First of all, let me tell you that the reason you saw me meeting with the High Command early this morning is precisely due to the precautions that the Armed Forces and the government must take in order to face what has been called a guerrilla offensive. We have received reports stating that the guerrillas have been mobilizing in various parts of the country, and we have carried out six large operations in the past few days, precisely to destabilize the process of mobilization and concentration that the subversive sectors have been trying to stage in the past few days. All these actions have led us to believe that there is a possibility that they might be planning something.

I don't think that they would be able to carry out any military operation that could result in a qualitative change of the current situation in which the Armed Forces has the initiative. However, there is no doubt that it is possible that they could carry out a terrorist action, such as an attack on a town or installation. For this reason, then, the Armed Forces has taken the necessary precautions, and has ordered all the detachments and brigades to carry out organized operations for the defense of all of our national territory. We cannot deny that the number of guerrillas all over the country could enable them to carry out a terrorist act that would be spectacular and propagandistic, which is what they normally try to do, in order to show that they exist.

As for the document at issue, I have the approved version here. It contains the specific objectives and general plan, long-term as well as immediate actions, coordination instructions, and the administrative chain of command process. These are the aspects covered in the document.

Now I am going to read a small excerpt so that you can appreciate our efforts to raise the people's consciousness and so that you can see the pragmatic approach employed by the Armed Forces to raise the level of consciousness among all sectors: There are many who comply with these high-principled, necessary and essential regulations, in the fulfillment with their duties. However, there are some, mindless of their important duties and their instructions, who become arrogant when vested with power. This is possibly due to inadequate training. Worse yet, there are some who not only try to impose their will through the irrational use of force, but rather overstep their boundaries by abusing their authority. They think that because they are police officers they can break the law, dishonor their uniform and use the weapons entrusted to them by the people against the very people whom they are obliged to protect and to whom they owe their livelihood.

This is the message we are conveying to the security forces so that they may become aware of the problems and the way we must face up to them in order to solve them.

I believe this will give you an idea of our viewpoints, of the effort that we are making, because it is not enough to give orders, we must raise the people's consciousness. We are directing this effort toward all those who in one way or another exercise power, so that they do not overstep themselves when they are not being watched, but rather that they maintain a clear conscience and act out of conviction. I have already visited 15 regiments to convey this message to the troops. I explain to them the strategic concept that this is no military war, but rather a political confrontation, and therefore, all social, economic, political, international, military actions play a joint role in finding the road to peace.

[Question] Mr President, the Catholic Church, in an analysis of your first 100 days in office, stated that human rights violations and death squad activities are still taking place in the country, although there has been a noticeable reduction. Concretely, my question is how far has the commission investigating the death squads gotten, and second, whether your government supports the public debate that will take place in Los Angeles, California, in which Guillermo Ungo and Presidency Minister Julio Adolfo Rey Prendes will participate?

[Durate] All Salvadorans must understand that when I took office, I did not promise to work miracles, or to solve all the problems overnight.

This situation requires that we overcome traditional problems that began 50 years ago and therefore, we must overcome a crisis of viewpoints. There is hatred in the hearts of the people, on all sides. Thus, my job is to create the conditions for all that hatred and, resentment to decrease and for the objectives as well as subjective conditions to be established so as to allow the democratic process to begin and to free the people from the abuses, pressure and the social indiscipline [indisciplina social]. Nobody can expect the complete eradication of a situation that has been created over so many years and from so much hatred. However, we must all hope that things will march on the right path. That is my job. Your second question was about my support for the Los Angeles trip. A certain report that appeared somewhere is completely untrue. According to the report I was going to hold a debate with Guillermo Ungo. That is false. I will not do so. I think that it is clear that the president of the Republic cannot agree to such a thing.

However, we cannot ignore the fact that the world and the country are anxious to know our policy regarding the road to peace. For this reason, we have agreed to allow Adolfo Rey Prendes to participate in a public debate to openly and publicly discuss with these FDR sectors, and other persons I suppose, from other parties who have been invited so that the world and the country can judge for themselves the steadfast and serious position held by our country and our government in the search for peace, and also, to show that our position is the right one, that we seriously and sincerely seek peace. Thus, this is a process in which we will participate before the world and the nation to debate the viewpoints and ideas of the country and of the Salvadoran people.

[Question indistinct]

[Duarte] It includes all the area activities. There is a publication, that has given truly surprising figures. We have not found any trace of 68 persons killed in the area. There was indeed, a military operation in the area. The guerrillas, the subversives, came with their leaders. A military operation was indeed under way following the Cerron Grande actions. The military operation was conducted to make contact with the subversive sectors, and that is when the clash took place in that area.

[Question indistinct]

[Duarte] That is completely false. All you have just said is speculation. The truth is very simple. Colonel [Sigifrido] Ochoa ended his training in Washington. He finished in July and got ready to return to the country. He came home and I called him to put him in charge of the Chalatenango Brigade. This is the normal procedure when the commander in chief of the Armed Forces decides to put a colonel in charge, especially at the brigade level. This is in accordance with Armed Forces procedure and nature. According to seniority, he was entitled to head the brigade. During the restructuring process, we decided that it was time to put him in charge of El Paraiso. This shows the way I am ruling the country. Without any kind of fear, in fact I was told [words indistinct] that the right was saying this or that. I am not interested in what the right is saying, because I am ruling for the benefit of the entire country. I take the appropriate actions when they are needed. In this case, I have chosen an officer, a high-ranking military man who has been trained and is well aware of our historic role in the present process. He is a man who is willing to work, to fight to face the problems that come with being brigade commander and thus, I have put my trust in him and have put him in that post.

[Question indistinct]

HONDURAS' PAZ BARNICA DISCUSSES REFUGEE PROBLEM

PA150424 San Salvador Radio Cadena YSU in Spanish 1800 GMT 14 Sep 84

[Excerpt] Honduran Foreign Secretary Edgardo Paz Barnica arrived in our country today for talks with Salvadoran Foreign Minister Jorge Eduardo Tenorio on the situation of the Salvadoran refugees in Honduras. The Honduran authorities recently decided to relocate the thousands of Salvadoran refugees from the conflictive zone along the border to another sector that is considered more adequate and safe.

Australian Foreign Minister William Hayden also arrived here today. At 1500 today he was to be at the Archbishopric, and at 1600 he was to meet with Major Roberto D'Aubuisson, leader of the Nationalist Republic Alliance, ARENA. The Australian foreign minister will also be received by President Jose Napoleon Duarte at the Government House.

FMLN ISSUES STATEMENT DURING STATION TAKEOVER

PA141342 San Salvador Radio Clasica in Spanish 1830 GMT 13 Sep 84

[Statement issued during the takeover of Radio Vanguardia, Radio Clasica, Radio Femenina, Radio El Mundo, and Radio Teatro in San Salvador on 13 September -- recorded]

[Text] Attention, attention, attention. The FMLN and the Mardoqueo Cruz Urban Guerrilla Commando unit, and the People's Liberation Revolutionary Armed Forces, [FARLP] armed branch of the Revolutionary Party of Central American Workers [PRTC] have broken the wall of misinformation built by the enemy to tell the Salvadoran people, the Central American people, and other peoples of the world that 163 years after our independence from Spain, the Salvadoran people are struggling to achieve a definite, real independence.

On 15 September 1984, we commemorate 163 years of independence from Spanish colonialism. Our heroic Central American people, inspired by the Latin American freedom movement, which was led by Simon Bolivar, Jose de San Martin, and others, struggled courageously to achieve their freedom from the Spanish colonialist yoke. The heroism and blood shed by their legitimate sons, such as Jose Felix Salcedo, Pedro Pablo Castillo, and many other martyrs, attained our independence from Spanish servitude. The date 15 September 1821 has become an extremely important historical date for our social life and our people's hopes for freedom.

Independence represents social achievements and changes, such as the abolishment of slavery. Nevertheless, the achievements of this independence movement and ideological goals did not substantially change the condition of a vast majority, due to the economic interests represented by those who led the movement. The Indians and peasants remained in the most abject poverty and backwardness. Our forefathers were no longer slaves but they continued to be as equally exploited, poor, and backward as in colonial times.

One hundred and sixty three years after our independence from Spain, our vanguard, the FMLN, reveals the bourgeois character of the celebrations being carried out by the current regime during this historical period. The current military leaders have turned an army created to safeguard our national sovereignty into a repressive, subordinating apparatus against our people. Now, it depends on the interests of the oligarchy and U.S. imperialism. Thus, it betrays the goals sought by our forefather Manuel Jose Arce.

The civic celebrations promoted by submissive regimes who betray our national sovereignty are nothing but a mockery of the blood shed by our people during their struggle to achieve freedom. Therefore, celebrations under these conditions become an ideological aggression against our people. The dominant class and the puppet Army have seized the people's achievement and delivered Central American (?independence) into the greedy hands of the U.S. and British imperialist powers who turned the Central American area into a zone of disputes, exploitation, and looting. The great imperialist powers' hegemonic plans to impose a model of economic domination and exploitation have sunk the Central American region into the most vile and merciless exploitation.

Currently, the political, economic, and military dependence of our country and other countries in the region is such that U.S. imperialism has come to consider the Central American region its own backyard. For 163 years, the Central American peoples have been struggling for a real independence that allows them to fully exercise the right to self-determination. An expression of these hopes for freedom is represented by the heroic struggles that Guatemalan brothers have been waging for many years against one of the most bloodthirsty regimes in Latin America.

The Nicaraguan peoples' victorious insurrection, which ousted the Somoza dictatorship in 1979, has established the bases for a new society by rejecting and defeating the counterrevolutionaries who are supported and financed by Mr Reagan. The Honduran people are currently experiencing a strong and rising democratic movement which opposes the lackey and submissive regime of Suazo Cordova, due to the rule that U.S. imperialism has assigned to Honduras in its interventionist plans for military aggression against the Central American peoples.

Historical moments and heroic roles have been witnessed in El Salvador. The Salvadoran people's decision to be free was proved with the Nonualcos' uprising led by the Indian Anastasio Aquino. The peasant uprising in 1932 was savagely repressed by General Maximiliano Hernandez Martinez with the massacre of more than 30,000 peasants. Authentic leaders of our revolutionary struggle and outstanding martyrs emerged from this heroic action; they offered their lives to defend the exploited classes' interests.

Long live Augstin Farabundo Marti, leader of our people's revolutionary struggle! Long live companeros Luna and Zapata, who will be present in our people's daily struggle!

Our people's courage, organization, and (?experience) is currently defeating U.S. imperialism's puppet regime and the Army which defends rich people's interests. During his 90 days in office, Jose Napoleon Duarte has not been able to advance, under the Reagan administration's protection and guidance, toward any of the goals set by his Christian Democratic Party. Why has Jose Napoleon Duarte, who was placed at the summit of the Salvadoran regime by the U.S. administration which financed, designed, and protected the recently held electoral process, created a series of expectations at the national and international levels regarding the current government? Duarte emerged like some kind of messiah, promising he would recover the country's image. He made promises, such as eliminating the death squads, solving the working classes' grave economic problems, and stopping the national economy's deterioration. Duarte created a false image, promising an improvement in the Salvadoran situation. After being in office for 90 days, let us view the results of this Christian Democratic government's efforts:

At the international level, the Salvadoran regime continues to be one of the most persistent violators of human rights.

Death squads continue to operate freely and democratic governments throughout the world have asserted that they disagree with the Duarte administration's policies. Who has offered its hand to the Salvadoran Government? Duarte's last campaign through European countries, aimed at attaining the support of democratic governments on that continent, was a complete failure. Only the German and British governments stated their willingness to help Duarte.

The German Government, dominated by the Christian Democratic Party, only welcomed Duarte because they share the same ideologies. The German Government gave Duarte a gift of $18 million, a ridiculous amount if you consider El Salvador's economic needs. The reactionary prime minister of Great Britain also welcomed [passage indistinct] but his friendship with a government like Mrs Thatcher's, which proved its warmongering nature with the invasion of the Malvinas in Argentina, only estranged him from the other Latin American nations which opportunely rejected the foreign troops' invasion of the Malvinas.

The world's hopes for Duarte's administration have been thwarted. Duarte will continue to travel abroad in an evident effort to gain the acceptance of democratic world governments. However, he has an important element against him. He has been placed in the Salvadoran Government's presidency by the U.S. administration and he is a faithful advocate of Reagan's foreign policy.

In the military sector, Duarte has repeatedly asserted that he feels proud to be the commander in chief of the Salvadoran Armed Forces. However, is there a reason for Duarte's pride? Napoleon Duarte optimistically asserted that under his command the Armed Forces would seize the military intiative and maintain a permanent offensive against the People's Revolutionary Army. What has really happened? The FMLN has extended its area of operations to other regions which are strategic for the national economy. The paralyzation of the transportation activities through the country's main highways has twice proven the FMLN's military capacity to exert control over the land transportation sector. The FMLN's sabotage actions against the war economy of Duarte's regime has achieved a total paralyzation of the transportation sector and the destabilization of cotton production. During this period, the FMLN took over the strategic Cerron Grande Hydroelectric Dam, and completely annihilated the Cazadores Battalion.

During the Duarte regime's 90 days in power, the FMLN has raided the cities and increased its urban activities with commando units. The FMLN has set up many ambushes and engaged in clashes against the Armed Forces, inflicting more than 1,000 casualties including dead and wounded. In addition, the FMLN has seized a large number of weapons. It is evident that the unstoppable advance of our vanguard, the FMLN, has proved that Duarte's government and its puppet Army have not been able to seize the military initiative. The absence of military victories has forced the top echelons of the puppet Army to fall into ridiculous contradiction. Armed Forces Press Committee [Coprefa] has launched a clumsy campaign plagued with lies and the traitor Duarte is yelling for U.S. military aid. Duarte promised the people that he would improve salaries and that everyone would have money in their pockets. However, the strike movement which has been courageously launched by our working class to demand their just rights has only provoked the regime's threats and union leaders have been arrested or reported missing.

Duarte has been unable to fulfill his pledges and, despite the aid received from Reagan's warmongering administration at national and international levels, the deterioration of his government is increasing. Our people know that Duarte is the doormat that U.S. imperialism has placed to intervene in our homeland and impose its model of neocolonialist domination.

Our heroic and courageous Salvadoran people, led by their political-military vanguard, the FMLN, are ready to continue the strugg until they achieve a just, stable, and durable peace based on social justice! Let us achieve a definite, real independence! Central American rises against the imperialist intervention! United to fight until the final victory! Revolution or death, we will win!

GUATEMALA

MEJIA ON SOVIET PLANES, ECONOMIC SITUATION

PA150435 Guatemala City Radio Nuevo Mundo in Spanish 1200 GMT 14 Sep 84

[Text] The chief of state does not lend importance to reports stating that Soviet planes have flown over our national territory. At the end of a ceremony organized by the National Constituent Assembly to commemorate Guatemala's independence yesterday, General Mejia Victores said that it would not be unusual for Soviet planes to fly over our national territory.

According to Mejia Victores, Soviet ships regularly arrive in Guatemalan ports to load or unload merchandise and therefore it would not be strange if Soviet planes have been flying over Guatemalan territory. However, he added that pertinent investigations will be conducted to determine if these reports are true, in order to take pertinent measures. Asked to comment on reports that Guatemala is helping anti-Sandinist groups, Mejia Victores said that this is false and that Guatemala is not in a position to give aid to others but instead requires aid from others.

Regarding the economic crisis in the country, Mejia Victores said that a plan is underway to improve the economic situation. He added that at the present time there is no country without economic problems and that Guatemalans should understand that we depend on other economies. Therefore very little can be done independetnly. Mejia Victores said that within a reasonable time we hope to begin feeling the positive results of the economic plan implemented by the current government, at which time Guatemalans can feel more relaxed.

Mejia Victores stressed that in addition to trying to solve economic problems, authorities are also trying to restore peace and tranquillity in the country which will bring more stability, adding that this can only be achieved with the help from all sectors.

On another subject, Mejia Victores said that the fact the government decision to place the Enterprise for El Peten's Promotion and Economic Development [Empresa de Fomento y Desarrollo Economico del Peten] under the Defense Ministry is nothing new. He recalled that this institution had been the responsibility of the Defense Ministry in the past and that the decision was made to help the enterprise do a better job.

Mejia Victores said that the current situation in the country cannot be compared to that when Colonel Peralta Azurdia assumed power. Mejia Victores noted that the current economic problems did not exist then, and furthermore, the country's population then was not 7 million inhabitants, as it is today.

When asked to compare his government with Peralta Azurdia's he noted the recent problems we have been confronting with subversive groups which did not exist then. He said that the fight against the subversive group is not a declared war and that the subversives carry out isolated and surprise actions, adding that the subversives are hoping that somehow the situation will change at a given time with the transfer of people from one place to another [sentence as heard].

MEJIA, ANDRADE, ARMY DENY 'KIRKPATRICK'S' STATEMENT

PA142356 Guatemala City EL GRAFICO in Spanish 14 Sep 84 p 6

[Text] Yesterday, both Chief of State General Oscar Mejia Victores and Foreign Minister Fernando Andrade denied the charge made by Mrs Kirkpatrick, U.S. ambassador to the United Nations, to the effect that Guatemala aids the anti-Sandinists in their struggle against the Nicaraguan regime. That is not true, Gen Mejia Victores said yesterday, when he was interviewed in the corridors of the Finance Ministry shortly after noon. If we do not have enough for ourselves, we have even less with which to aid other countries, he said. Of course, he said, they have our moral support, which is all that Guatemala extends to any peace effort in Central America.

On Guatemala's position with regard to the struggle under way in Central America, Gen Mejia Victores briefly answered the question, stating that the Army will only fight in our country, and not in any other country. He clarified, however, that he respects whatever happens in other countries.

He added that Guatemala will maintain its neutrality regarding the incidents in Nicaragua.

Meanwhile, Foreign Minister Fernando Andrade spoke in similar terms, when he said that Guatemala rejects Mrs Kirkpatrick's statement to the United Nations; he added that he does not know who could have given her this information, which is false. Andrade said that Guaterala maintains its policy of nonintervention in other countries' affairs, and therefore has no participation whatsoever in the anti-Sandinist struggle against the Nicaraguan regime.

Colonel Rosales Comments

PA150256 Guatemala City Cadena de Emisoras Unidas in Spanish 0050 GMT 14 Sep 84

[Text] Colonel Hector Rosales Salaverria, the Guatemalan Army's official spokesman, said today that his organization is in no way aiding anti-Sandinist groups fighting against the current Nicaraguan regime. Rosales added:

The Guatemalan Army is only interested in solving internal problems and does not meddle with problems belonging to other nations.

He made that statement in the wake of reports received in Guatemala that UN Ambassador Jeane Kirkpatrick reportedly said that Guatemala and other countries are aiding groups trying to topple the Sandinist Government of Managua.

Apparently, Kirkpatrick made that statement in a television program thus prompting the reply from the Guatemalan Army's official spokesman.

Meanwhile, Central American circles have praised the Guatemalan stand as impartial and equal toward the parties in conflict in the Central American problem. Guatemala has reaffirmed its position in forums seeking a negotiated and peaceful settlement to such problems.

HONDURAS

MARCHERS DEMAND OUSTER OF U.S. TROOPS, DIPLOMAT

PA151233 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 0648 GMT 15 Sep 84

[By Gustavo Palencia]

[Excerpt] Tegucigalpa, 15 Sep (LATIN-REUTER) -- Anticipating the patriotic anniversary that Honduras celebrates today, some 5,000 men marched through the streets of this capital last night demanding the ouster of U.S. troops and U.S. Ambassador John Negroponte from Honduras.

"Yankee trash, out of Honduras," "Negroponte trash, out of Honduras," were the slogans chanted by the marchers. The march was called by a coalition of worker, student, peasant, and left-wing professional organizations "to mark today's celebration of the 163rd anniversary of Honduran independence."

"Now we are less free and our territory is trampled by foreign troops with the complacency of the capitulating government of Roberto Suazo Cordova," they added. Honduran Army troops prevented the column from getting close to the Presidential Palace; however, the police made no mention of any violent acts. Recently, Honduras has been the scene of many marches demanding the ouster of U.S. troops from the country. The largest demonstration took place on 1 May when 100,000 persons marched through the streets.

Conservative circles, including some congressmen, have participated in recent anti-U.S. demonstrations and exhortations for an end to the presence of U.S. troops in the country.

SUAZO DELIVERS INDEPENDENCE DAY MESSAGE

PA162044 Tegucigalpa Domestic Service in Spanish 1804 GMT 15 Sep 84

[President Roberto Suazo Cordova's Independence Day message; place not given -- live; broadcast in progress]

[Text] ...From Washington where I was recuperating from some health problems. This, however, did not prevent me from carrying out my duties as leader of the Honduran people or from identifying myself with the civic values and noble ideals of my people. At that time, and moved by nostalgia, I greeted all my fellow countrymen with the feelings of one who is far from the land that gave him birth; from the trees that cast a refreshing shadow over our existence; from the friends who give us their loyalty; and from the people who give us the highest honor because we share their political, economic, and social beliefs. It is at a moment like this that we feel that the homeland we love and respect so much is much closer to us and vibrates in our soul to strengthen our awareness of the need to serve with honesty. I also said that my embrace to all the Hondurans was based on the hope that soon, very soon, I would be back with you, dear countrymen, because far from my homeland, I learned to strengthen my will to serve Honduras and my people.

I address you now on a new anniversary of our homeland's birth of independent life, which has been marked by constant ups and downs, to exalt the historical and permanent values motivating our decisions, which are based on faith and confidence in democracy as a lifestyle and system of government.

On this 163d anniversary of the proclamation of our independence, the example of our forefathers continues to be the beacon inspiring the Central American peoples to build a republic based on freedom, justice, and human dignity.

The history of our early fatherland was full of hazards. Its unity was broken by internecine struggles that finally led to the creation of five new states. Since then, Central America has struggled between unity and disunity, and its peoples have eagerly pursued their destiny as charted by the leaders who illuminated the future of Spanish Central America with their republican views.

Since I assumed the post of Honduran president, my greatest wish has been to help rediscover, to the extent of my ability as president, the path to peace and cooperation among the Central American states and to freedom, justice, and dignity for the Honduran people.

We have had to address this task, which is in itself enormous, under the most adverse circumstances in the annals of our history. Harmonious coexistence in our region and the very foundations of the constitutional and democratic system which the Honduran people have struggled so hard to strengthen are in danger. National and international economic conditions are shaking the foundations of social harmony and hampering every effort, regardless of how selfless, to raise the standard of living of our compatriots.

Despite the enormous difficulties we have encountered and the obstacles that stand in our path as rulers of all Hondurans, I am absolutely confident that we will emerge strengthened from such dire trials.

My faith is justified by Hondurans' keen patriotism and their unwavering determination to maintain and strengthen our democratic institutions; by the sense of responsibility with which the Honduran Armed Forces are fulfilling their institutional duties; and by my unshakable commitment to Hondurans to let my actions as citizen and head of state be guided by the rules established by the Constitution, which I swore to obey on 27 January 1982.

Under these circumstances, we must harbor no fears other than those caused by threats. However, we will stave them off if each one of us fulfills the responsibilities demanded by our fatherland, unifying it through work, serving it with our talent, honoring it with our loyalty, and making it more prosperous by transforming the fruits it generously offers us.

We will not waiver in our determination to achieve the objectives set for us by Morazan, Valle, and Cabanas so that representative, pluralistic, and participatory democracy will take deep root in this land; so that we Central Americans will come together again in a climate of peace, security, democracy, and cooperation; so that all Hondurans will have the means to attain more decent standards of living; so that we will permanently honor the ideals of self-determination and interdependence in our relations with the other peoples of the world; so that all of us together, imbued with a deep sense of historical responsibility, will bequeath to our children and our children's children a forever free, forever sovereign, and forever independent Honduras.

I salute you, Honduran people.

NICARAGUA

DANIEL ORTEGA MAKES SAN JACINTO SPEECH

PA141815 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 1609 GMT 14 Sep 84

[Commander of the Revolution Daniel Ortega Saavedra, coordinator of the Junta of the Government of National Reconstruction, San Jacinto anniversary speech at the San Jacinto Farm -- live]

[Text] On 15 September 1821, the Central American provinces gained independence from Spain. Some 30 years later, the United States plunged its claws into the already bloodied Central American territories. Despite having achieved independence, the peoples there were unable to emerge from the state of exploitation and misery in which they had been submerged by the Spanish conquest.

Nicaragua was the chosen victim of the Yankee filibusters who, greedy for riches, fought over our territory as a transit route for the gold seekers to avoid the risks of lengthy, dangerous trip through the extensive territory of the United States in huge wagon trains traveling from east to west. Then, Nicaragua was sacrificed to the ambition of turncoat politickers who, enmeshed in their own conflicts and power struggle, welcomed the Yankee expansionists. However, national dignity is the spirit of Nicaragua and with Nicaragua the rest of Central America rose up against the betrayal and lamentations of the turncoats. After a veritable national war that lasted 3 years, the Yankee enslavers were expelled from Nicaraguan territory.

At this historical farm, the stone fences were barricades, and on 14 September 1856, the fate of the buccaneers was decided. In these fields, in these hills, in these corrals, and under these skies, Nicaragua was defended and Nicaragua won. One hundred eighty-eight poorly armed and even unarmed patriots like Andres [hero of San Jacinto battle], who hurled a stone and downed a filibuster, made the defeat possible; 188 Nicaraguans, whose weapon was their love for the fatherland that was enhanced by acts of bravery and heroism at the hour of combat.

In this manner, and at this historical San Jacinto farm, Nicaragua's right to sovereignty and self-determination was defined. One hundred twenty-three years later, on 19 July 1979, it would be definitely won by the FSLN, the heir of the heroic San Jacinto exploit.

Five years after the revolutionary victory, Nicaragua is facing a new national war. In the 1960's, Fernando Gordillo, a Sandinist militant and revolutionary poet, evoked the feat of Andres Castro, the hero of San Jacinto, in these words: Andres, a century later the enemy is the same. Throw the stone. Throw it!

Today we can say that the enemy is the same one who bloodied Nicaragua in the past century and set fire to the city of Grenada. The turncoats are also the same and are clamoring on behalf of the Yankee aggressor and dreaming of foreign intervention to restore to them the power to enrich themselves by exploiting the people. The same Yankee filibusters are killing children, destroying health centers, cooperatives and productive enterprises, and kidnapping, torturing and killing peasants.

However, Andres is with us inthe People's Army. Andres is also present in the Patriotic Military Service. Andres is also present in the Sandinist Peoples Militias. Andres is present in the Interior Ministry, throwing the stone at the same enemy, downing CIA airplanes and helicopters. Andres is throwing his stone through the 43,000 students in the student production brigades who will mobilize from November to February to carry out coffee-picking drives.

Andres is also throwing his stone alongside the rural and urban workers, the women, the intellectuals and artists, the farmers, the Creoles, the Miskitos, the Indians of Monimbo and Subtiava, and the children. Andres is there, guaranteeing the future of the defense of San Jacinto, which is now all of Nicaragua.

We are engaged in a new national war in which U.S. leaders have witnessed the defeat of their mercenary forces of genocidal guardsmen, thus increasingly becoming involved, directly and openly, with war equipment, troops, and CIA agents in the development of the aggression against Nicaragua. The U.S. presence in Honduran is known. The U.S. presence in the plans and actions of aggression against Nicaragua is also known. The presence of a U.S. intelligence and communications group in Costa Rica is also known. This group sends information units along the border with Nicaragua. We also know of the presence of CIA mercenary agents with bases on Costa Rican territory supporting Nicaraguan Democratic Force FDN Somozist mercenaries who intend to carry out terrorist actions in the isthmus of Rivas to create political tensions between Costa Rica and Nicaragua.

We have denounced the use of Costa Rican territory by CIA mercenary forces that recently kidnapped other Nicaraguans including companeros Ray Hooker, Patricia Delgado, and Santiago Mayorga. We know that they were kidnapped on Costa Rican territory. All this has been done and is being done by the CIA against the will of the Costa Rican Government to maintain its neutrality principle.

We hope that the Costa Rican Government determines the whereabouts of those who were kidnapped. In this national war being waged by Sandino's heroic people against the foreign aggressor, the CIA and the Pentagon are preparing new offensives. This time they are not only determined to use Honduran territory as a base for their aggression but are now seeking to make maximum use of Costa Rican territory.

The Yankee aggressor, with all of its military strength, it imposing greater limitations and sacrifices on the Nicaraguan people and, despite our efforts for peace and dialogue, including those with the United States to spare the people more suffering, the U.S. military power is resuming air raids and is threatening to launch new and larger attacks.

The Yankee aggressor is thus becoming the worst enemy of the Nicaraguan people's supplies, transportation, health, schools, and production. It is becoming the worst enemy of workers, women, children -- all the Nicaraguan people. The Yankee aggressor is the worst enemy of political pluralism in Nicaragua. It is the worst enemy of a mixed economy in Nicaragua. It is the worst enemy of elections in Nicaragua. The Yankee aggressor of today, just as the Yankee aggressors of 1856, is trying to do with Nicaragua what they did with Granada. With the city burnt and reduced to ashes, they left a sign over the smoky ruins which said: Here was Granada. [preceding phrase in English] This was Granada. They want to leave the same sign today: Here was Nicaragua. [preceding phrase in English] This was Nicaragua. But they are forgetting that Granada was resurrected from the ashes and that Nicaragua will also resurrect from the ashes because all of the military power of the United States is not enough to wipe out the Nicaraguan people.

It could happen that in their crazy policy and in order to spare the lives of U.S. soldiers, Pentagon strategists decide to send their bombers to fill all of Nicaragua with bombs in an attempt to kill all Nicaraguans because we will never surrender.

However, we are certain that the spirit of the thousands or millions of murdered Nicaraguans will be resurrected in other nations of Central America, Latin America, Asia, Africa, and Europe. We are sure that this spirit will also be resurrected in the United States where the people will know how to put an end, in due time, to the cruel policy of their leaders.

Long live the heroes of San Jacinto! [Crowd shouts: Viva!]
Long live Sandino's heroic people! [Crowd shouts: Viva!]
Everything for the War Fronts! [Crowd shouts: Everything for the fighters!]
Free Fatherland! [Crowd shouts: Or death!] [applause]

FRANCE's ROCARD ON REGIONAL PEACE, AGREEMENTS

PA141556 Managua BARRICADA in Spanish 13 Sep 84 p 12

[Excerpts] Shortly before leaving Nicaragua yesterday, French Agriculture Minister Michel Rocard said that the French Government supports the efforts to find a peaceful solution to the Central American conflict. He said that the cooperation agreements signed between the two countries were examined during his visit and that the most urgent ones are scheduled to take effect next year. Lastly, Minister Rocard said that this visit, his second to Nicaragua, "has made a positive impression on me."

JUNTA ISSUES COMMUNIQUE ON VATICAN TALKS

PA141238 Managua BARRICADA in Spanish 13 Sep 84 p 12

[General Directorate of Information and Press of the Junta of the Government of National Reconstruction, [JGRN] communique issued in Managua -- date not given]

[Text] The meetings that began on 6 September between a special mission from the Nicaraguan Government led by Companero Rodrigo Reyes, minister secretary of the JGRN, and a delegation from the Holy See made up of Archbishop Achille Silvestrini, secretary of the council for the church's public affairs, and some of his colleagues concluded yesterday, Wednesday. The meetings were held to discuss the situation in Nicaragua, particularly church-state relations. On Saturday 8 September, the Nicaraguan mission was welcomed by His Eminence Cardinal Agostino Casaroli, Vatican secretary of state. These meetings have given the two parties the opportunity to closely examine various problems and to determine whether it is possible to find appropriate criteria and procedures for making the situation less serious and worrisome. The delegations will submit the results of this examination, which was carried out with willingness and frankness, to their respective authorities.

ARDE WAR BULLETIN CLAIMS 268 EPS KILLED

PA150351 (Clandestine) Voice of Sandino in Spanish to Nicaragua 2300 GMT 14 Sep 84

[General Command of the Democratic Revolutionary Alliance, ARDE, Armed Forces communique issued in Sarapiqui, "free territory of Nicaragua," on 14 September]

[Text] The General Command of the Nicaraguan Democratic Revolutionary Alliance, ARDE, Armed Forces reports to the Nicaraguan people and the world's friendly peoples:

1. September, the month of our country, marks an important time in the Nicaraguan people's struggle against the totalitarianism of the nine Marxist-Leninist commanders. It is important to ARDE's brave fighters, who have increased their military actions in southern, central, and Atlantic areas of Nicaragua.

2. In the first 2 weeks of September the peasant uprising has killed 268 Sandinist People's Army [EPS] guardsmen and wounded many others. In all the clashes the demoralized troops of the nine enemies of freedom have been defeated by ARDE's heroic combatants.

3. At Escondido River heroic ARDE guerrillas who are part of the Juan Alberto Zelaya Zelaya Column, which belongs to India Commando Unit, completely destroyed a tugboat of the communist navy valued at $400,000. The tugboat Kuringuas was transporting military equipment that the nine totalitarians received from their red comrades to kill Nicaragua's youth.

4. In Chontales Department heroic ARDE columns using guerrilla tactics have dealt sharp blows to the mercenary troops of the nine FSLN henchmen. They occupied two garrisons of the pro-Soviet EPS and destroyed two military vehicles in which members of the ominous state security were traveling. All the vehicles' occupants, including a Canadian internationalist, were killed.

5. In Nueva Guinea ARDE's courageous fighters are holding the positions they have seized at gunpoint with high combat morale.

6. On the Atlantic front, Miskito, Sumu, Rama Sandinist Unity, Misurasata, brothers are showing the Cuban-Soviet occupation army that the giant has awakened. Zone commanders Ulat and Yuta and thousands of guerrilla fighters using the guerrilla tactics designed by our Commander in Chief Eden Pastora Gomez have inflicted many casualties on the enemies of our people, the nine racists' army.

7. Here at the Benjamin Zeledon Southern Front the sounds of the rifles of freedom are heard amid great sacrifices but with high combat morale. We continue onward! Not a step back!

8. Nicaraguan peasants in southern, central, and Atlantic areas of Nicaragua are our best allies and supporters in the struggle against the totalitarianism of the nine FSLN communists. That is why we shout with pride: Long live the peasant insurrection!

9. Our internal resistance throughout Nicaragua is controlling all those who continue to collaborate with the Stalinist regime of the nine FSLN traitors and those who repress our heroic youth.

10. Under the guidance of our Commander in Chief Eden Pastora Gomez we are showing the world that international communism will never defeat the nationalism of the general of free men, Augusto Cesar Sandino, who taught us our immortal cry: Free fatherland or death! Without totalitarianism or a return to the past!

[Signed] Ed.. Pastora Gomez, General Commander of the ARDE Armed Forces

CASTRO BIDS FAREWELL TO GUYANA'S BURNHAM

PA170240 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0204 GMT 17 Sep 84

[Text] Havana, 16 Sep (EFE) — Cuban President Fidel Castro this afternoon bid farewell to the Guyanese chief of government, Forbes Burnham, who has been on the island since last Wednesday on a private visit.

Although no other information had been released since his arrival in Havana, a note from the National News Agency today indicated that the Guyanese president met with his Cuban colleague to discuss aspects of bilateral relations and the international situation.

It was also revealed that Burnham and Fidel Castro had visited several economic and research centers in various provinces.

The delegation, headed by the South American official and including his wife Viola, First Vice President Hamilton Green, Public Health Minister Richard Van West-Charles, and Chief of the International Cooperation Department Winston Murray, also met with representatives of the Cuban Government.

Burnham, who traveled to the island as Castro's personal guest, was seen off at the Cuban airport by Vice President Carlos Rafael Rodriguez and chiefs of the General Department of Foreign Relations and the American Departments of the Central Committee of the Communist Party, Jesus Montane Oropesa and Manuel Pineiro, respectively.

KONRAD NAUMANN, GDR DELEGATION DEPART HAVANA

FL150058 Havana Television Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 15 Sep 84

[Text] The Socialist Unity Party of Germany (SED) delegation, headed by Konrad Naumann, today departed Cuba for home. Julio Camacho Aguilera, first secretary of the party in City of Havana Province and member of the Politburo, and Oscar Fernandez Mell, member of the Central Committee and president of the Executive Committee of the People's Government Provincial Assembly [ANPP], went to the airport to see the visitors off. Also present were other members of the party provincial committee and the City of Havana ANPP. Moments before his departure, Naumann gave a brief press conference, in which he noted the friendship between our two peoples.

POLISH FOREIGN AFFAIRS MINISTER ARRIVES ON VISIT

PA151706 Paris AFP in Spanish 1515 GMT 15 Sep 84

[Text] Havana, 15 Sep (AFP) — Polish Foreign Minister Stefan Olszowski arrived in Havana today on an official visit to Cuba at the invitation of Cuban Foreign Minister Isidoro Malmierca.

Malmierca welcomed Olszowski upon his arrival at the Jose Marti International Airport. After his visit to Havana, Olszowski will go to New York to participate in the UN General Assembly meeting. Foreign Minister Malmierca is also scheduled to speak at the United Nations.

FLAVIO BRAVO MEETS WITH HUNGARIAN PARTY OFFICIAL

FL151214 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1000 GMT 15 Sep 84

[Text] Flavio Bravo, president of the National Assembly of People's Government [ANPP], has paid a visit to the Hungarian Socialist Workers Party's Central Committee offices in Budapest where he met with Matyas Szuros, Secretariat member [as heard].

The two leaders held a fratneral discussion on relations between their respective governments and parliaments. They both felt that relations at this level were at and continued to develop at a high level.

Previously, Flavio Bravo and those accompanying him had visited a market in Budapest and the inauguration of the 80th international fall fair of consumer products.

IRAQI TRADE OFFICIAL ARRIVES FOR TALKS

FL151150 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1000 GMT 15 Sep 84

[Text] Iraq's deputy minister of trade Qays 'Abdallah al-Fattah arrived last night in Havana. He is heading the delegation which will participate at the 5th session of the joint inter-governmental Cuban-Iraqi Committee on Scientific-Technical Cooperation meeting that will open today.

Lester Rodriquez, vice president of the State Committee for Economic Cooperation [as heard] and president of the Cuban delegation at the meeting, met the Iraqi officials at the airport terminal.

SPANISH DEPUTY MINISTER ARRIVES FOR VISIT

PA150407 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 14 Sep 84

[Text] Gonzalo Puente Ojeda, Spanish deputy foreign minister, has arrived in Havana for a 7-day visit, invited by the Cuban Government. Puente Ojeda, who is accompanied by his wife, was received by Jorge Bolanos, Cuban foreign relations vice minister, and Francisco Ramos Alvarez, director of the Foreign Relations Ministry Directorate for Regional Policy II (Western Europe). Puente Ojeda will also be received by Culture Minister Armando Hart and Foreign Relations Minister Isidoro Malmierca.

CABRISAS WELCOMES ANDEAN GROUP OFFICIAL

FL141810 Havana Television Service in Spanish 1700 GMT 14 Sep 84

[Text] Cuban Minister of Foreign Trade Ricardo Cabrisas has met with Edgard Camacho Omiste, coordinator of the Andean Group, in Havana. Camacho Omiste is on a private visit to Cuba invited by Cabrisas.

During his stay in Havana, the high-level official of this integrationist organization will meet with officials from Cuba's foreign trade ministry on trade and cooperation matters.

Camacho Omiste arrived yesterday. He is interested in Cuba's foreign trade structure, the development achieved in this sector, and its future. Camacho Omiste will also provide information on the evolution of the Consensus of Cartagena and the projects it now has under study.

CUBA: CARLOS LAGE PRESIDES OVER UJC MEETING IN GDR

FL141510 Havana Television Service in Spanish 1105 GMT 14 Sep 84

[Text] Berlin -- With a contagious youthful joy, but also with the seriousness characteristic of Cuban revolutionaries, the assembly meeting on the balance, reorganization, and/or ratification of mandates of the National Committee of the Union of Young Communist [UJC] was held yesterday in Berlin, GDR. The most important meeting of the young communist student workers in the GDR took place at the central offices of the Free German Youths organization, presided over by the UJC's first secretary Carlos Lage, alternate member of the party's Central Committee.

Jose Guerra, first UJC National Committee secretary in the GDR, directed the debates on the main report of the meeting, at which 200 delegates representing 3,039 militants of Cuba's communist youth attended.

At the meeting, it was reported that out of every 100 Cuban youths in the GDR, 51 are UJC militants, and out of these 90 percent are skilled workers.

MEXICAN PRESIDENT REAFFIRMS FRIENDSHIP

PA150220 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 15 Sep 84

[Text] Mexican President Miguel de la Madrid described relations between his country and Cuba as excellent and said that his government is firmly committed to strengthening and further developing these ties in every way.

In a statement for PRELA, De la Madrid said that Latin America is a priority for Mexico. He added that just as he has met several Latin American leaders, he hopes to meet Cuban President Fidel Castro to renew the ties of friendship and trust established with his visit to Havana in 1981. De la Madrid stressed that on that occasion he had the opportunity to confirm Fidel Castro's quality as a man convinced of Latin America's encouraging and promising future.

De la Madrid said that relations between Cuba and Mexico have historically been cordial and respectful, adding that the bilateral ties of friendship have resulted in fruitful and important exchanges in many aspects of mutual interest. He said that the importance of the cooperation between Cuba and Mexico is evident as 16 treaties have been signed, covering a broad spectrum of common interests, and he stressed particularly scientific-technical, economic-industrial, and cultural-educational cooperation. De la Madrid noted that during the period 1981-83, trade exchange between Cuba and Mexico totalled $400 million, adding that two lines of credit totalling $55 million have been opened to businessmen for the sale of Mexican products to Cuba.

Concluding, De la Madrid said that Mexico and Cuba have shown that there are no obstacles to good understanding when there is political willingness and mutual respect.

RODRIGUEZ, HART OPEN INTERNATIONAL BOOK FAIR

FL151230 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1000 GMT 15 Sep 84

[Excerpt] The second international book fair, Havana 84, was inaugurated at a ceremony at the Cuba Pavilion in Havana. The book fair will last until 20 September and will be held at the pavilion and at the Havana Libre Hotel.

Attending the inauguration were Politburo members Carlos Rafael Rodriquez and Minister of Culture, Armando Hart Davalos, and alternate Politburo member Antonio Perez Herrero.

CUBAN 'ANTISOCIALS' BEING EVICTED FROM LIMA PARK

PA150334 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 13 Sep 84

[Report by Sergio Medina, PRELA correspondent in Lima, Peru -- recorded]

[Text] The eviction of the antisocial individuals who left Cuba in 1980 and who live in tents in the recreation park in Lima's San Luis District has begun amid an impressive police deployment. The 48-hour deadline set by the multisector commission and the San Luis municipality for the departure of the antisocials expires today, Wednesday [12 September]. Those who do not leave the park will be evicted tomorrow, Thursday, by any means.

So far, only a few families have agreed to be transferred to the town of Pachacamac located about 20 km south of Lima. In the first day of the departure of the antisocials, more than 100 members of the police forces with anti-riot vehicles, armored vehicles, and tear gas surrounded the San Luis Park to enforce the eviction order. Nevertheless, most of the antisocials are refusing to leave the park, arguing that if in the capital they are neglected and do not find jobs, in Pachacamac the situation will be even worse. They also reiterated that they want to live in the United States.

On Monday, the water, electricity, and food supply services were cut off in the park. They were also told that in Pachacamac they will be given food for just 1 month.

Since their arrival in the San Luis Park, the 300 antisocials have been living in tattered tents and shacks. They have committee many crimes such as robberies, sale and consumption of drugs, and rapes of minors. All of the population of San Luis has repeatedly demanded the departure of those individuals due to the danger they represent to the community and so that the population can enjoy the recreation park that is currently totally destroyed. According to San Luis Mayor Julio Castro, more than $250,000 will be needed to restore the park.

TANA LEADER INTERVIEWED ON TRIAL AGAINST REAGAN

PA151417 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 13 Sep 84

[Guillermo Toriello, former Guatemalan foreign minister and president of the Anti-Imperialist Tribunal of Our America, TANA, interviewed by Pedro Martinez Pirez; date and place not given -- recorded]

[Text] [Martinez Pirez] Today we will interview Guillermo Toriello, former Guatemalan foreign minister and TANA president. TANA will soon hold an event in Caracas with regard to U.S. policy towards Latin America. Dr Toriello, please tell Radio Havana listeners about the event to be held in Caracas in the next few days.

[Toriello] Prominent Latin American jurists will participate in a new trial against the U.S. administration, headed by Ronald Reagan, from 5 to 7 October in Caracas. Similar trials were held in Panama in November 1983 and on 13 February 1984 in Quito, Ecuador. The trial in Caracas will be the third held against the Ronald Reagan administration. It is a very important event because all of the aggressive actions, including those in the economic field, that the Reagan administration carries out to destabilize and maintain the status quo in Latin America will be analyzed. Naturally, the meeting's participants will issue a specific condemnation regarding the increase in U.S. aggression against Nicaragua and El Salvador, and the serious threats against the Cuban revolution.

[Martinez Pirez] You mentioned that economic aspects will also be included in this trial. In other words, will the Latin American foreign debt and U.S. policy's responsibility for this through the constant increase in interest rates be discussed?

[Toriello] Yes, there will be an essential denunciation of the IMF, the U.S. economic instrument. Several economists have been instructed to undertake a study of Latin America's current situation and the way that the United States wants, through its interest rates, to continue to keep all of Latin America not only in debt, but in a poverty situation so that it can prevent our economic development, especially industrial development. In other words, it wants to keep us under its yoke so that we will import high priced U.S. manufactured goods. It wants us to pay for this with the suffering of our peoples, who, frankly, are the ones who bear the burden of the terrible taxes and high interest rates.

[Martinez Pirez] Dr Toriello, a recent incident has confirmed that the Nicaraguan charge regarding CIA participation in the aggression against Nicaragua was correct. The downing of a helicopter that was participating in a contra activity in Santa Claro in northern Nicaragua confirmed that charge. Will this new proof be presented in the new trial against the Ronald Reagan administration in Caracas?

[Toriello] Of course, it will be presented. It confirms the justice of Nicaragua's policy of constant charges, which are all based on international law. This is a good occasion to recognize that Nicaragua's position has always been based on international law, while the Reagan administration, through its attacks on Nicaragua, is not only constantly violating the principles of self-determination, independence, and nonintervention, but also openly violating all the established norms of international law on the juridical equality of states and international coexistence. The downing of the aircraft is extremely enlightening. The United States has always denied its open, direct participation against Nicaragua; however, now the proof is the bodies of two U.S. citizens. Even though the United States wants to conceal that they are agents of the CIA or the U.S. Army, the bodies exist.

[Martinez Pirez] Dr Toriello, the anti-imperialist tribunal will soon celebrate its third anniversary. As is known, the tribunal was first just Central American, then it included the Caribbean, and finally, all our America, thus becoming TANA. Will there be a meeting or activity to mark this anniversary?

[Toriello] Yes, as you explained, the tribunal was founded in Managua on 21 September 1981. Because of communications problems, the anniversary will not be celebrated exactly on that date but at the end of October, possibly between 23 and 25 October, or perhaps at the beginning of November. We will announce the date in due time. There will be a celebration. On this anniversary there will be a very important meeting of the TANA presidency, which is formed by the TANA presidents and vice presidents of nine countries.

U.S. LAUNCHES 'CHAUVINISTIC' MEDIA CAMPAIGN

PA151752 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 14 Sep 84

[Station commentary]

[Text] The U.S. Government has launched a chauvinistic campaign which has serious connotations for all mankind. The U.S. administration is using films and television, two news media with tremendous influence on U.S. public opinion, to build up feelings of enmity and hatred toward other nations.

At the closing of the Republican Party convention in August, Ronald Reagan, who hopes to be reelected, boasted about a national crusade to make the United States a great nation once again.

Sparked by the pyrrhic military victory on the tiny island of Grenada, Reagan says that the people free of fear and shame, are the powerful who will lead the nation to undefeated glory in the decade of the eighties.

This is Reagan's flattering way of appealing to U.S. patriotism and to the nation's pride, greatness and glory in order to justify his policy for military superiority and aggressive adventures against Third World nations. His loquacity resembles that used by Theodore Roosevelt to promote his Big Stick policy and that used by Adolf Hitler to promote his creed of racial superiority.

As expected, Cuba is one of the nations Reagan considers an enemy of the United States. The film Red Dawn was shown a few days ago in the United States. It depicts what will happen on the first day of World War III in a city in Colorado that is occupied by Soviet, Afghan, Cuban and Nicaraguan forces. The film extols U.S. patriotism against the invaders, who are described as treacherous savages who confine civilians in camps to be reeducated or executed. The film ends by showing that at the beginning of World War III a handful of youths, mostly children, fought and died so that their country, the United States, would not disappear from the face of the earth.

U.S. television is also participating in this campaign with a series on U.S. Air Force pilots entitled "Call to Glory" in which the hero risks his life in espionage flights over Cuba. The series dialogue stresses the fact that the United States needs more men like the hero.

Unfortunately, these are signs of a possible direct aggression against Cuba, an obsession among the leaders in the White House. There is really no reason to feel this way. During 25 years of a revolutionary process, the Cuban people have not exported revolution. Revolutions have taken place and will continue in countries, mainly underdeveloped countries, where economic and social conditions are hopeless.

When the Nicaraguan people overthrew Somoza, they did so because the tyranny was unbearable. If the Salvadoran and Guatemalan people have decided to wage an armed conflict to give themselves a government that will eliminate hunger and poverty, they have made this decision because they have no other alternative.

Because of these pending threats, Cuba is preparing itself. We have already established defense zones for each neighborhood, each electoral circuit. Fortifications have increased and our servicemen and those in the reserves are receiving up-to-date technical training. The territorial militias are also in training and they are an important bastion that can successfully engage the enemy in combat. Meanwhile, young women are enlisting in the women's volunteer military service.

The truth is that we do not want war, but we are not going to refuse to fight the invading enemy. No one can ever believe that a nation of barely 10 million inhabitants, which is not even a nuclear power, can be a threat to a nation of more than 200 million inhabitants, which is a nuclear power. We are not overestimating nor underestimating our forces. Nevertheless, the enemy can be sure of one thing: We will defend our territory and revolution with dignity.

GRANMA SCORES U.S DEFINITION OF TERRORISM

PA170316 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 16 Sep 84

["Our America" commentary, featuring an item published by GRANMA under the headline "Terrorism and the National Liberation Movements"]

[Text] More than 200 years ago, in January of 1776, a man wrote a book, Common Sense, in which he reaffirmed the right of the U.S. people to fight, weapons in hand, against the British oppressors. Some years later, on 17 October 1781, another man forced the British Army to capitulate in Yorktown, Virginia, and sealed U.S. independence. Almost a century later and amid a civil war another man issued a proclamation that read: As of 1 January in the year of Our Lord 1873, all persons subject to slavery in any state or area of a state that rebels against the United States will be free from that day forward.

According to the official standards of the current U.S. Government, Thomas Paine, the author of Common Sense; George Washington, the man that made the British Army capitulate; and Abraham Lincoln, the man who gave the slaves their freedom, would be considered bomb throwers, killers, and terrorists who, guided by Moscow's hand, brought about the independence of the United States.

The current leaders of the U.S. administration are trying to deprive the African, Asian, and Latin American liberation movements of their political and social rights by describing them as terrorists. The U.S. leaders, in one of the most sinister and perverse maneuvers of capitalism, are doing nothing more than trying to capitalize on the repulsion that terrorism evokes.

In April the Los Angeles TIMES reported that on 3 April President Reagan signed Directive 138 of the National Security Council, authorizing the creation of paramilitary groups to curb terrorist activities.

By describing as terrorism the revolutionary actions occurring in a given area of a specific country, Reagan and his retinue are aiming at specific political and ideological purposes and targets. The spirit and intentions become evident when they describe the actions of the Palestinians in the Middle East as terrorism; when they call the SWAPO combatants bloody terrorists; when they describe the FMLN fighters as terrorists; when they classify as terrorism the activities of the Guatemalan National Revolutionary Unity.

The terrorism that brings uneasiness to leaders and businessmen and that threatens the existence of a free world is the excuse for the brutal oppression of those who fight for social and national liberation; for the torture and murder of thousands of men. They are not in the least ashamed to say that these oppressions, tortures, and murders are carried out in the interest of the capitalist world.

The truth is that the men and women of the national liberation movements have realized that the land does not belong to them but to the landowners, who use it for their own benefit or do not use it at all. They have realized that their country's wealth is in the hands of transnationals. They have realized that education is not for them or their children; that their children are dying because there is no food or medicine; that there is no work for millions of human beings who are drowning in need. It is these men and women that imperialism describes as terrorists.

There was a time in history when the British described Thomas Paine and George Washington as terrorists. There was a time in history when the slaveowners in the southern United States described Abraham Lincoln as a terrorist. And there were times in history when Bolivar, Sucre, San Martin, O'Higgins, Artigas, Morazan, Juarez, Lutero, Betances, Marti, Hostos, Sandino, Camilo Torres, Caamano and Che Guevara were described as terrorists.

As always, history will have the last word.

COMMENTARY DECRIES CAPITALIST COMMERCIAL POLICIES

PA152201 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 14 Sep 84

["World Events" commentary]

[Text] Commercial protectionism as practiced by the developed capitalist nations against Third World countries is one of the causes of poverty among hundreds of millions of people, whose situation worsens each day as a result of the Western powers' intransigent attitude. This protectionist policy not only widens the already enormous gap between rich and poor countries, but it makes it almost impossible for the poor countries to pay their foreign debt, which totals $810 billion.

The United States, Japan and the EEC are the main promoters of this policy which disregards the underdeveloped countries' need to export their raw materials and products, usually sold for ridiculously low prices or else rejected by the capitalist powers.

Commerical relations as practiced by the United States, Japan, and the EEC are plagued with contradicitions and often disguised under so-called reciprocal concessions. An example of this is the recent agreement on Japanese vehicles exported to the United States.

Meanwhile, poor countries are not allowed easy terms or concessions. World trade experts say that the protectionist policies of the imperialist powers, especially those of the United States are selective.

Increased import duties, the reduction of quotas for imported traditional goods, and commercial blackmail for political reasons are the usual methods employed by U.S. authorities in their economic relations with developing countries. These methods are more drastic still when dealing with governments that pursue a line independent of U.S. anticommunist policy.

Delegates to a textile industry meeting in Geneva complained that U.S. strategy was affecting the world market and violating the pledge made 2 years ago at the GATT conference.

Mexican Agriculture Secretary Eduardo Pesqueira has rejected U.S. attempts to prohibit the importation of Mexican citrus products. Pesqueira said that U.S. authorities' objections to the insecticide silver dibromide are excessive, because the substance has always been used, without any known health hazards that can be scientifically confirmed, he added. The arbitrary decision to prohibit the entry of Mexican citrus products to the United States in similar to other measures taken against Mexico and other Latin American countries, the region most affected by U.S. commercial policy. Import duties on steel, textiles, sugar, and other raw materials from Latin America have increased in past months.

Meanwhile, the Pinochet regime, which supplies 56 percent of the copper imported by the United States, has maintained its quota, despite strong pressures from some U.S. groups. This was President Ronald Reagan's decision; he called the Chilean dictator a friend and cited U.S. interests in Chile. Statements such as this reaffirm the selective nature of U.S. commercial protectionism. The limited bargaining capacity of the poor countries against the capitalist powers' obstructionist attitude, especially that of the United States, is forcing Third World countries to increase their commercial solidarity to try to cope successfuly with the situation and to advance along the path of progress.

PRELA REPORTS PLANS AGAINST BOLIVIAN GOVERNMENT

PA150049 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 14 Sep 84

[Report by Jorge Luis Luna, PRELA correspondent in La Paz -- recorded]

[Text] A new legal and parliamentarian maneuver aimed at cutting short the constitutional mandate of President Hernan Siles Zuazo, which will expire at the end of 1986, seems to be under way.

Since August, when the rightist majority in the National Congress assumed office, the Democratic and Popular Unity government has been under fire by both rightist parliamentarians and later some judicial authorities.

The dream, postponed several times, to carry out a so-called constitutional coup against Siles Zuazo might be getting close to being fulfilled, judging by the latest steps taken in opposition circles that still remain in the background.

The pretext to launch a costly campaign against the government, in which the Bolivian private enterprise sector plays an active role, appeared when a government official claimed that some of his colleagues participated in drug trafficking. Rafael Otazo, director of the most important organization in charge of repressing drug trafficking and who, until some time ago, had been the president's closest adviser, said to a commission of the Chamber of Deputies that he met last year with Roberto Suarez Gomez, known as the cocaine king.

Otazo declared that he was instructed by the president and added that the then interior minister and other government officials were linked to drug trafficking, but these charges were swiftly belied by those involved.

The government suspended Otazo from his position until Otazo clarifies the cause of the charges which appeared in front page headlines in all the country's newspapers. A web of mystery was created around Otazo's whereabouts. In truth, Otazo has the government's full guarantee to defend himself and he is not being sought or persecuted, the Interior Ministry has confirmed. Otazo has declared in Cochabamba that he wants to hold friendly talks with the president.

According to PRELA's reliable sources this is how plans are being made for the National Congress to file suit against Siles Zuazo on alleged charges of corruption and nonfeasance.

A constitution expert, however, said that the Bolivian president could be tried for this crime only after he ceases to be the president of the republic and that a impeachment trial is possible only in three cases: high treason, misappropriation of public funds, and violation of civil rights. Finally, he said that none of these cases is at all applicable in the Siles Zuazo regime.

COMMENTARY CRITICIZES CHILEAN REPRESSION, POVERTY

PA141831 Havana International Service in Spanish 2310 GMT 13 Sep 84

["Our America" commentary]

[Text] The Chilean military regime has marked the 11th anniversary of its takeover of the government by extending the state of emergency, displaying a powerful repressive apparatus, and reiterating its threats against the opposition. General Augusto Pinochet reaffirmed his intention to remain in power until 1989 and to prevent any resurgence of democracy in Chile.

Pinochet made these statements as part of his speech marking the 11th anniversary of the fascist barracks coup. Alienated from the people and abandoned by several of the sectors that gave him unqualified support 11 years ago when the military coup overthrew the Popular Unity government, the Chilean dictator has admitted that in order to stay in power, he has no choice but to resort to force and violence.

Predictably, in his speech to celebrate the anniversary of the coup d'etat, Pinochet reiterated his determination to adhere to the institutional timetable established by the spurious 1980 Constitution and made new threats against opposition sectors to end their protest demonstrations.

However, the Chilean people have clearly demonstrated that they are determined to continue the struggle until they bring down the military regime and restore democracy in the country. The 10 nationwide antigovernment protest movements carried out in Chile since May of last year were proof of this, despite the display by the mammoth repressive apparatus that in the past 17 months has left a tool of 150 dead, hundreds of wounded, and thousands arrested.

However, these are only the most recent victims. According to a study prepared by the Chilean Human Rights Commission, 10,000 people were killed in the first 6 months of the Pinochet regime. The humanitarian organization also reported that in the first 1 and 1/2 years of the dictatorship, 90,000 people were arrested for political reasons.

For its part, the Catholic Church maintains that the fate of 650 people who were arrested is currently unknown. It does not rule out the possibility that the list of missing persons could surpass 2,500. To this must be added hundreds of testimonials on the use of torture in government jails.

To this peace and order that is supposed to create a democracy protected from communism, as Gen Pinochet describes it, can be added the paralyzation of a large part of the productive apparatus, the unemployment of 30 percent of the country's economically active population, spiraling inflation, and an increase in the foreign debt, which is already over $20 billion.

The erosion of salaries, caused by the military regime's economic policies, affects practically all workers. A report issued by the Chilean Institute of Humanist Studies indicates that between June 1981 and June 1984, the real wages of employees of medium and large enterprises declined by 22 percent.

The rural workers situation is even more serious. According to a recent article published in the opposition magazine HOY, in the working-class neighborhoods in Santiago's suburbs, people eat one meal a day. Similarly, the Chilean Center for Agrarian Research has said that over the past decade nutrition has declined noticeably in Chile and that the consumption of calories and protein has been reduced by 20 and 29 percent, respectively.

Other studies reveal that 60 percent of the Chilean population suffers from a lack of proper food and one-fifth of the population lives in extreme poverty.

This is the situation that Pinochet and his clique are trying to perpetuate and against which practically all Chileans are fighting today.

CONTRAS' PRESENCE IN COSTA RICA CONFIRMED

PA151843 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 14 Sep 84

[Text] Costa Rican judicial authorities have confirmed the presence of anti-Sandinist counterrevolutionaries on that nation's territory and demanded their arrest, the seizure of their modern war materiel, and a thorough investigation.

Ana Maria Vargas, legal representative in Ciudad Quesada, has asked the Judicial Investigation Agency to investigate the activities of Nicaraguan counterrevolutionaries on a farm in Las Delicias de Pocosol, San Carlos jurisdiction, on the Nicaraguan border.

A few days ago, some Costa Rican newspapers published an interview with anti-Sandinist Fernando Chamorro, pretending that the interview was held on liberated Nicaraguan territory while the interview was actually held at the farm we have just mentioned.

Chamorro, who broke with Eden Pastora's group, declared that he and his group plan several actions against the Nicaraguan locations of Fatima, Isla Chica, Palo de Arco, and others. He also said that the group plans to mine the San Juan River.

NICARAGUA ADDRESSES COSTA RICA ON ABDUCTIONS

PA150419 Havana International Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 14 Sep 84

[Text] The Sandinist government has asked Costa Rican authorities to investigate the whereabouts of Ray Hooker and Patricia Delgado, Nicaraguan citizens who were abducted from Nicaragua's Atlantic coast area and who reliable sources maintain are alive in Costa Rica.

A Nicaraguan Foreign Ministry note states that Sandinist authorities consider the abductions a new effort by the CIA to disrupt Costa Rica's neutrality and provoke misunderstandings between the two governments. In the note Nicaragua requests that pertinent action be taken to find the missing persons, protect their lives, physical and moral integrity, and to obtain their release and repatriation.

HONDURANS DEMOSTRATE AGAINST U.S. INTERVENTION

PA162110 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 16 Sep 84

[Text] Thousands of Hondurans marched in Tegucigalpa chanting slogans repudiating the presence of U.S. troops in Honduras and condemning interference by Washington's Ambassador John Dimitri Negroponte. The protest march coincided with the 163d anniversary of Central America's independence from Spanish colonialism and was organized by labor, student, peasant, and professional groups.

In their slogans the demonstrators said that on this new anniversary of Honduras' political independence the Hondurans are less free and that their country is being trampled by U.S. troops. This demonstration has been described as one of the most important and largest in the last few months against U.S. military presence in Honduras.

HONDURAS' ALVAREZ ACCUSED OF ILLEGAL ENRICHMENT

PA160019 Havana International Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 15 Sep 84

[Text] A document requesting the opening of a legal procedure against Gustavo Alvarez, former chief of the Honduran Armed Forces accused of illegal enrichment, has been delivered to the government attorney's office. According to the press, the document presented to Honduran Attorney General Elizabeth Hughes Sierra will be used to request Alvarez' extradition. Alvarez has been in exile in the United States since his removal from office on 31 August 1983. The same sources added that the authorities will embargo Alvarez' properties, including a $250,000-home in Tegucigalpa and other property valued at $1 million.

FMLN GUERRILLA INTERVIEWED ON DIALOGUE WITH U.S.

PA152215 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 15 Sep 84

[Salvadoran Guerrilla Commander (Octavio Martinez) interviewed by telephone following a news conference held in Managua "recently;" questioner not identified -- recorded]

[Text] [Reporter] Has the FMLN-FDR received any reply from Mr. Duarte's government concerning your dialogue proposal?

[Martinez] So far we have not received any response. We feel that any response will be negative because Duarte's policy corresponds directly to orders from Mr Reagan, who is more interested in military rather than political solutions to any conflict.

Duarte is about to visit Colombia, yet he has harshly criticized the peace pact signed between the government of Belisario Betancur and the Colombian guerrillas recently. We find this to be a contradiction. He is going to visit Betancur, yet he is making derogatory statements about Betancur's policy. Therefore we believe that, based on Duarte's recent criticism of the Colombian Government, the government response will again be negative.

[Reporter] Do you believe that the possibilities for a dialogue are exhausted? Are there still any possibilities?

[Martinez] We think that there are still possibilities for a political solution, despite the fact that we have a powerful guerrilla army and are winning the war. We are expanding the areas under our control. We have the people's direct support. We also have new plans to further expand our territories and spread the war throughout the country. However, we maintain that there is a need to seek, through every means, a political solution to the present conflict. We are open to any other initiative which may arise.

[Reporter] Do you think that Duarte's position of not yielding to a dialogue is monolithic, or do you think there may exist within the Salvadoran Government certain trends or groups which favor a dialogue with the FMLN-FDR?

[Martinez] We do not rule out the possibility that internal contradictions. [Sentence incomplete] Although there is a very strong rightist opposition to this dialogue, there are also groups which are considering a search for a political solution to this problem. Duarte is not the only one linked directly with the U.S. policy of Mr Reagan. Surely there are other sectors linked with other sectors of U.S. policy. There are probably others who are seeking a way to come to an agreement on some of our initiatives. Therefore, we don't doubt that internal contradictions may also lead to a search, by some sector, for a political solution.

[Reporter] What is the role, in your opinion, of internal unity within the FMLN?

[Martinez] At this time it is very important to note the internal unity of the FMLN. This unity is increasingly cohesive, and it must be noted that the FMLN General Command, as a single voice, has directed the most recent military operations and has drafted specific plans for the next few months.

Part II of Interview

PA162336 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 16 Sep 84

[Salvadoran Guerrilla Commander (Octavio Martinez) interview following a news conference held in Managua "recently"; questioner not identified -- recorded]

[Text] [Reporter] Octavio, I would like to know whether the FMLN-FDR is open to joining forces with other sectors also interested in a negotiated solution to the salvadoran situation?

[Martinez] Yes. As I said before, we are open to any initiative in our quest for a political solution and to end the bloodshed that is affecting our people. We are open to any initiative, and we are willing to talk with any sector interested in finding a political solution to our country's crisis.

[Reporter] What has the solidarity the Salvadoran people have received in these years of struggle for their independence meant to the FMLN?

[Martinez] It has been very important for us to know that during our most difficult struggles we have had the solidarity of the people of the world. We know that they will not abandon us in this hard struggle. We also know that they will be with us in our daily struggles, even under the most difficult conditions should a U.S. military intervention take place and we should have to fight them. Even though we know we have the solidarity of the people of the world, once again we call on them to multiply these efforts to solidarity and remain alert, because the U.S. intervention could occur at any moment.

[Reporter] The Salvadoran people have been struggling for their liberation for more than 50 years. How do you view their future?

[Martinez] Our people have a future outlined for them. Their support for our proposed creation of a government of broad participation is evident. They have been fighting for this throughout these long years. They have fought for this during 50 years of government that violated human rights and that have practiced and continue to practice genocide, because Duarte's government is nothing more than a continuation of the old practice of human rights violations and genocide. We believe that our people are tired of so much crime and barbarity and that they are with us. Our people, who are involved with the various military and political units of the FMLN, have outlined their future, which is to achieve the triumph of the revolution.

[Reporter] Octavio, would you like to use this Radio Havana telephone interview to address the Salvadoran people, the Central American people, and Latin American people in general?

[Martinez] Yes, I would like to use today's telephone interview to send a revolutionary greeting to all the peoples of the world and to the Salvadoran people and invite the young people, laborers, peasants, students, intellectuals, and professionals to join in the various tasks that the FMLN has for each of these sectors and in this manner play their reveolutionary role until the desired freedom is achieved. As for the peoples of the world, I call on them to consolidate their solidarity, continue their efforts to prevent a U.S. intervention, and protest against the genocide that Duarte's government is practicing against our people.

INDUSTRIAL ENERGY CONSERVATION MEETING HELD

FL151306 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1045 GMT 15 Sep 84

[Text] The metallurgical industry labor union has held the final session of the first national plenary on energy conservation at the Cuban-Soviet Friendship Auditorium in Havana.

In his speech at the plenary session, Eugenio Mainegra, chief of the Central Committee's basic industries department, said that more important than the recuperation of lubricants was this product's correct application.

The final resolution from this meeting includes an agreement on the elaboration, implementation, and control of consumer regulations in the principal production plants of the metallurgical sector, such as in steel, laminated metals, smelted iron, aluminium, bronze, and other metal plants.

GUYANA

BAUXITE INDUSTRY WARNS WORKERS ON ABSENTEEISM

FL141244 Bridgetown CANA in English 1012 GMT 14 Sep 84

[Text] Georgetown, Guyana, Sept 14, CANA — The state-owned bauxite industry, the main foreign exchange earner here, has issued a strong warning to its employees about "consistent lateness and unapproved absenteeism." Industrial Manager Maurice Drakes said the situation "had now reached the point where the company has to take serious steps to curtail the tendency which is becoming epidemic." Drakes said in one particular department, within a three-month period, workers had accumulated over 100 man hours of unauthorised leave. "This practice is causing serious disruption to the smooth flow of the company's operations," he said. There are an estimated 6,000 workers in the state-owned industry, which suffered an operational loss of 131 million Guy dollars (one Guy dol; 26 cents U.S.) last year. Guymine Chief Executive Officer Dunstan Barrow has expressed optimism to reverse losses and has said for the January to April period this year the industry earned 32 million dollars, exceeding its budgeted figure by half a million dollars.

NAMIBIANS RECEIVE TRAINING IN HEALTH, AGRICULTURE

FL141234 Bridgetown CANA in English 1017 GMT 14 Sep 84

[Text] Georgetown, Guyana, Sept 14, CANA -- Guyana is continuing its programme of assistance to Namibia by providing additional training for 12 students who are to pursue studies in health and agriculture here, a government spokesman said. The students have just completed a special course in English to equip them for their studies. They will now move on the Guyana School of Agriculture and thereafter to the Georgetown Hospital for training.

SURINAME

ARMY CHIEF OF STAFF RESIGNS FOLLOWING RUMORS

PA161922 Paris AFP in Spanish 1855 GMT 16 Sep 84

[Text] The Hague, 16 Sep (AFP) -- Iwan Graanoogst, chief of staff of the Surinamese Army and second in command of the country's military council, has tendered his resignation "to permit justice to examine the rumors that concern me and which are circulating in society," it was learned in The Hague today. The Netherlands News Agency ANP indicated this citing Lieutenant Colonel Desi Bouterse, leader of the military council. Capt Iwan Graanoogst's name was mentioned several weeks ago in a matter regarding fraudulent importation authorizations. In addition to being chief of staff and second in command of the council, Graanoogst was president of the commission that decided on importation authorizations, a post from which he also has resigned.

NETHERLANDS GOVERNMENT ON BILATERAL RELATIONS

FL151744 Hilversum International Service in English 1000 GMT 15 Sep 84

[Text] The Dutch Government does not intend to normalize relations with Suriname in the near future. The government in The Hague wants above all to be certain that the occurrence of December 1982 are not repeated, when in Paramaribo, 15 opponents of Bouterse's government were murdered. According to Dutch Prime Minister Lubbers, the present situation in Suriname warrants nothing more than contacts by the minister of foreign affairs. The Dutch Minister of Foreign Affairs Mr Van den Broek will certainly meet his Suriname colleague Mr Udenhout in New York in the next few days. Both ministers will be in New York for the United Nations' General Assembly.